

AUG 22 1906

P. L. C. SHEPHERD & SON



202 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Telephone
No. 986.



Darling Nursery

1906

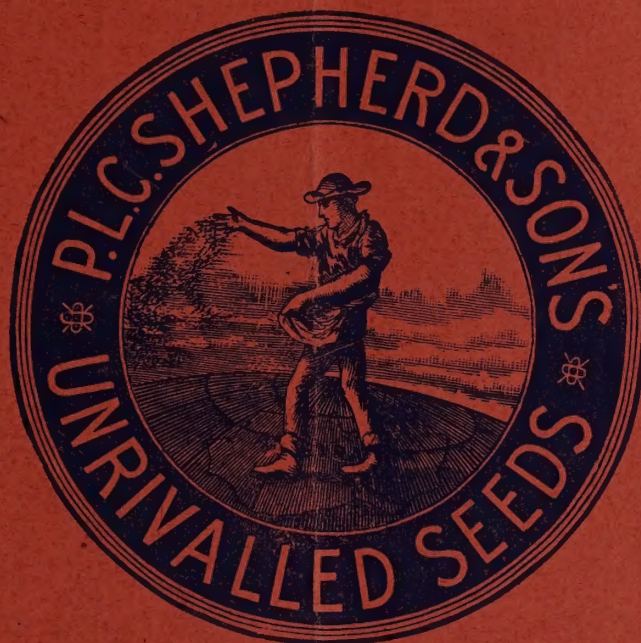
Cable Address:

"SHEPHERD," Sydney.



"Loch Maree" Nursery

1906



CATALOGUE

OF

SEEDS AND BULBS

AND

GUIDE TO GARDENING.

INDEX.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS—

	PAGE.
Clovers	29
Grasses	26-28
Grain Crops	25
Lucerne	29
Miscellaneous Field Crops	23, 24
Pasture Mixtures	26
Potatoes	20
Root Crops	22
Sorghums and Millets	25
Tobacco	24

GARDEN SEEDS—

Artichoke	8
Asparagus	8
Beans	8, 9
Beet	9
Borecole or Kale	9
Broccoli	10
Brussels Sprouts	10
Cabbage	10, 11
Cape Gooseberry	11
Carrot	11
Cauliflower	11
Celery	12
Collections for Gardens	7
Corn (Pop or Sweet)	12
Cress	12
Cucumber	12
Egg Plant	13
Endive	13
Herbs	13
Kohl Rabi	13
Leek	13
Lettuce	14

Garden Seeds—continued.

	PAGE.
Melon (Rock and Water)	14
Mustard	15
Okra	15
Onion	15
Parsley	15
Parsnip	15
Peas	16
Pepper or Chili	15
Pumpkin	16
Radish	17
Rhubarb	17
Rosella	17
Salsify (Oyster Plant)	17
Sea Kale	17
Spinach	18
Squash	18
Strawberry	18
Tomato	19
Tomato (Tree)	19
Turnips	19
Vegetable Marrow	20

CULINARY PLANTS AND ROOTS—

Artichokes	21
Asparagus roots	21
Cabbage Plants	21
Cauliflower Plants	21
Celery	21
Choko	20
Herb Roots	21
Lettuce	21
Miscellaneous Roots and Plants	21

Culinary Plants and Roots—continued.

	PAGE.
Rhubarb Roots	21
Sweet Potato Plants	18
Tomato Plants	21

FLOWER SEEDS—

Collections	37
General List	38, 48
Sweet Peas	46
Australian Native Flower Seeds	30

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—

Australian Useful Tree Seeds	32
Australian Timber Tree Seeds	31
Bird Seeds	29
Culinary Seeds	29
Lawn Grass Seeds	28

FLORAL NOVELTIES 33, 34

LAST YEAR'S NOVELTIES 35, 36

BULBS AND TUBERS 49-55

COLLECTIONS OF BULBS 55

MISCELLANEOUS—

Calendar of Operations	2-5
Edible Bulbs	21
British Black Pigs	56
Planet J.R. Implements	57
Scrub Exterminator	32
Tables for Sowing Seeds	6
„ for Seed Required per acre	6



A CATALOGUE OF

**Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,
Roses, Carnations, Bouvardias, Chrysan-
themums, Climbing Plants, Pelargoniums,
&c., will be issued in April.**

And also a list of

SEED POTATOES IN JUNE.



FULL
POSTAGE,
PLEASE.

BOX 1363,
G.P.O.

P. L. C. SHEPHERD & SON,

202 PITT STREET,

SYDNEY,

N.S.W.

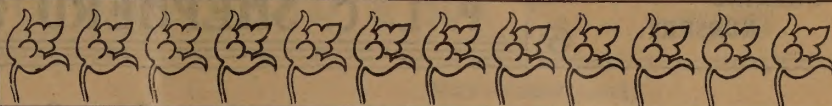
Seedsmen . .
and Nurserymen.



Our Customers



TELEPHONE N.



IN handing our GENERAL CATALOGUE for 1906, we take the opportunity to tender our hearty thanks to our friends and the public for their kind patronage and recommendation, and assure them of our earnest desire to serve them faithfully and well.

In selecting our stocks of Seeds, we have spared no trouble or expense to obtain only the best strains, which we can confidently recommend as likely to succeed in our climate; yet, being buyers and not growers, we give no warranty as to description, quality, or productiveness, and will not hold ourselves responsible in any matter in regard to the crop.

All stocks are severely tested as to germinating qualities at our Nursery before they are sent out.

Our Trees, Shrubs, Seedlings and Bulbs are grown under special supervision at our Nurseries, and customers may rely on getting well rooted, hardy stuff.

Kindly send for Catalogue of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, and Shrubs, Roses, etc., ready in May.

OUR SELECTIONS.—Correspondents may rely on every care being taken to supply Fruit Trees, Plants and Seeds suitable for the locality and purpose for which they are intended, when the selection is left to us.

VERY IMPORTANT.

Remittances.—Unknown correspondents are required to forward a remittance with order, or a reliable Sydney reference. Remittances may be made by Cheque, Postal Notes, or P.O. Order, the last being made payable at the G.P.O., Sydney. Stamps may be sent for small amounts, and 6d. exchange must be added to Country Cheques.

Accounts are due monthly.

Seed Potatoes, Grains, and Manures are sold for NET CASH only.

Overdue Accounts will be handed over for collection if not paid immediately after stamped notice on foot of Statement is posted.

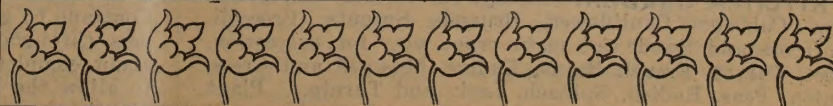
Packing.—Every care is taken in packing and despatching goods in accordance with instructions.

Delivery.—All goods are delivered Free at RAILWAY STATION and WHARVES, SYDNEY, but our responsibility ceases on procuring a receipt for goods delivered or shipped in good order.

As usual, our services are freely offered to those requiring information re
any matter connected with our business.

P. L. C. SHEPHERD & SON,

202 PITT STREET,
SYDNEY, N.S.W.



Calendar of Operations



For **FLOWER GARDEN, KITCHEN GARDEN**
and **ORCHARD.**

WITH due regard to the space at our disposal, we can only give here a compendium of directions; but coupled with the notes over each section of Vegetable Seeds, we are sure the Calendar will prove a welcome and useful guide to the amateur. The Calendar is prepared for the climate of the County of Cumberland, which is about the medium of the State; and it will be necessary, therefore, to regulate operations from a fortnight earlier for the warmer to a fortnight later for the colder districts than is here indicated.

JANUARY.

FLOWER GARDEN.—As this is usually a dry, trying month, water freely where necessary. The best plan is to open small drills or holes and fill them with water until the ground is thoroughly soaked; sprinkling overhead often does more harm than good. Continue to dig and store bulbs as they ripen. Attend to cleanliness: remove decayed and decaying flowers from Dahlias, Roses, etc.; attend carefully to tuberous-rooted plants, such as Begonias, Gloxinias, Lilioms, etc.; re-pot as required and supply with liquid manure. Fuchsias which have done flowering should be removed to a cool and shady position. Pelargoniums should be cut back (if not already done) and re-potted into smaller pots. Chrysanthemums should be regulated by thinning out, tying, etc. The too luxuriant growth of climbing plants and hedgerows should be clipped and made tidy. Should Roses or other plants be attacked with mildew, dust the affected part with paroidium or sulphur. Balsams, Phloxes, and such like plants will be greatly improved if watered freely with liquid manure. Vermin should be well looked after, as they are very troublesome this month; if very dry, mulching may be resorted to with advantage.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Keep the earth well broken between the rows, and perfectly free of weeds. Sow for succession Lettuce, Carrot, Celery, Mustard and Cress, Cucumber, Onion, French Beans, Peas, Radish, Sweet Corn, Spinach, Squash and Bush Marrow, Tomato, Turnip. Sow Cabbage and Cauliflower largely this month in beds shaded with ti-tree or calico. Shade and water Cucumbers. Manure should be used in a liquid state during this and the hot months generally. If not already done, Herbs should be cut and dried in the shade. A small bed of Early Rose Potatoes may be planted.

ORCHARD.—The Orchard requires but little attention this month beyond gathering the fruit as it ripens. Strawberry runners (except such as required for plants) should be removed. Suckers of Blackberries and Raspberries should be cut off, except such as are required for the following season. See that Vines and Fruit Trees are securely tied and staked where necessary. Continue to use the horse-hoe or scarifier to keep down weeds.

FEBRUARY.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Sow Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Pansies, and Primulas. Use seed pans or shallow pots, with plenty of charcoal, or broken crocks covered with moss. The soil should be very fine, and the seeds sown not more than their own depth under the surface. Water very carefully, and cover the pans or pots with glass, and shade till the seed is well up. Pansies will also succeed well sown in a carefully-prepared bed of light soil, and shaded with bush till they make the third leaf, when the shading should be removed; destroy insects, and fumigate when thrip, red spider, or green fly make their appearance; continue operations similar to last month. This is the latest period for planting pot Dahlias.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Plant Potatoes for winter use. Sow Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts, Broccoli, Borecole and Swede for main crop; also for succession, Beet, Carrot, French Beans, Endive, Mustard and Cress, Onion, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Leek, and Turnip. Plant Eschalots, Garlic, Potato Onions, etc. Cucumbers will

February—(continued).

require to be well attended to by affording shade and water; also pinch back shoots.

ORCHARD.—No crop whatever should be grown in the orchard except for about three years after planting, and then a clear space round each tree should be left equal in diameter to double the height of the tree. Operations similar to those directed for last month, cleanliness being the chief object. Land for new orchards should be prepared by draining and trenching.

MARCH.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Should the ground be moist and in good order, this is about the best month for planting out evergreen shrubs and hardy plants, because they get a good hold of the ground, and are better able to withstand a dry and trying Summer than plants planted late in Winter or in Spring. Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Anemones, Ranunculus, etc. Prick off into small pots or prepared beds, Cinerarias, Primulas, Calceolarias, Pansies, etc., sown last month. These will require careful attention, and, if in pots, must be shaded and watered regularly, and re-potted into larger pots as required. Pansies can be grown better in a bed well manured than in pots, and, if necessary, can be potted with perfect safety even when in flower. As Gloxinias and other tubers go to rest, store them away in a sheltered place where no wet can get at them. They should have a slight sprinkle now and then, but not enough to thoroughly wet the soil. Hardy Annuals and Perennials may be sown this month; divide each packet and make two sowings, say a fortnight apart, and, if possible, select showery weather. Keep drains well clear; look well to lawns, walks, etc.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow Broad Beans, Brussels Sprouts, Broccoli, Borecole, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrot, Endive, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard and Cress, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Parsnip, Radish, Salsify, Savoy, Spinach and Swede Turnip. Plant out Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Leek and Herbs of all kinds. Potatoes should be dug as soon as ready, and graved for Winter and Spring use. Pumpkins should also be stored away for the same purpose in a dry, airy loft. Destroy vermin, and see that drains are in good order.

ORCHARD.—This is the best month for planting Orange, Lemon, Lime, Citron, Loquat, Guava, and all evergreen Fruit Trees, but the ground should be in good condition. The great advantage in planting this month is that the trees get good hold of the ground by the time Summer arrives, and are thus better able to cope with the heat and drought. Prepare beds for Strawberries by digging a good spade deep; manure heavily with well-rotted stable manure. Towards the end of the month plant good strong plants, which should be well attended to till established. The advantage of planting early is that the plants will bear a good crop the following Spring, which they cannot do if planted late. Plant 2½ feet to 3 feet from row to row, and 15 to 18 inches in the rows. Continue to gather and store fruit, and attend to cleanliness throughout. Areas for new plantations should be about completed this month, and it is a great advantage to allow the land to remain two or three months before planting.

APRIL.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Continue to plant out all kinds of evergreen shrubs. Cape and other Bulbs should be freely planted this month. Sow for late blooming, Calceolarias, Primulas, Mimulas, Marguerites, Pansies, etc., as also freely of all hardy annuals and perennials. Prick out seedlings from previous sowings, which will require to be well looked after, as slugs and other vermin are very troublesome as the Autumn sets in. Salt, soot and lime may be used effectively for this purpose. Coleus and similar tender plants require to be protected in a warm frame or covering of some kind. Fuchsias should be re-potted and slightly encouraged to make new growth.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—From the middle of this to the middle of next month is the best time to sow for main crop of Broad Beans, Peas, Savoy and Onion in warm districts; also sow for succession as recommended for last month. Black Spanish Radish may be sown for Winter use, also Californian Mammoth. Plant out Herbs of all kinds, and divide old plants of Marjoram, Sage and Thyme for re-planting. Look well after vermin; continue to dig and store Potatoes both for house use and for seed.

ORCHARD.—Fruit gathering will be pretty well over this month. Store late Apples and Pears in a well-aired loft or building constructed for the purpose. Continue to form new Strawberry beds as directed last month; also plant Orange Trees, etc. If the soil be at all dry, give a copious watering to settle the soil well about the roots, and stake firmly at once. Good clean trees of one year's growth will be found to succeed the best. Shelter the tree by sticking in on the south and west sides two or three nice branches of ti-tree or other suitable tree. All mulch material should be removed or dug in.

MAY.

FLOWER GARDEN.—This is a busy month in the Flower Garden; it is the best for planting nearly all kinds of hardy shrubs, including Roses, Abutilon, Sweet Verbena, Aucuba, Brugmansia, Buddlea, Box, Cestrum, Daphne, Duetzia, Diervilla, Erythrina, Escallonia, Habrothamnus, Hibiscus, Hydrangea, Justicia, Nerium, Philadelphus, Spiraea, Tecoma, Veronica, etc. Continue to shift into larger pots, Calceolarias, Cinerarias, etc. look out for thrip, red spider, and other diseases on young plants, and at once destroy the vermin, or the young plants will never make good, robust specimens. Form new lawns and top-dress old ones; lay turf either for edgings or lawn; put in box or other edgings. Plant freely all kinds of shrubs, pot plants, etc. In the case of pot plants, discard every plant that appears to be pot-bound as such rarely, if ever, make good healthy specimens. Look well to underground and surface drains; carry out any proposed alterations; dig and manure borders; put walks, etc., in order; in fact, all heavy work should be proceeded with energetically.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow for main crop, Peas, Broad Beans and Onions in warm districts; also, pretty freely, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard and Cress, Radish, Savoy, Spinach, Turnip and Herbs of all kinds. Earth up advancing crops. Keep down slugs and all kinds of vermin by a free use of salt, soot, lime, or such other dressing which is beneficial to the growing crops. Dig and manure all unoccupied ground ready for planting a little later on. Keep every part of the garden thoroughly clean; weeds and rubbish encourage and foster slugs and all kinds of vermin.

ORCHARD.—Continue to plant Strawberries, Orange Trees and other evergreen Fruit Trees. Towards the end of the month Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries, and deciduous fruit trees generally may be planted, but care should be taken not to hurry planting before the leaves have fallen. The distance to plant trees in an

May—(continued).

orchard ranges from 18 to 30 feet, and should be regulated according to the richness of the soil and the kind of tree to be planted—the lesser distances being suitable for the poorer soils and the smaller-growing trees, such as Cherries, Plums, etc., and the greater distance for rich soils and the larger growing trees, as Pears and Apples. Strictly avoid growing Oats, Barley, or other crops in the orchard. Dig in or remove mulch if not done last month.

JUNE.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Dig and store Dahlias, Lilies, Gladiolus, and all Bulbs and Tubers which may not have been lifted earlier. The conservatory, bush house, and in fact every department of the garden requires thorough investigation. All pot plants should be thoroughly examined, plants re-potted with extra drainage, digging and manuring continued, and the garden put in thorough good order. Plant all kinds of hardy shrubs, plants and bulbs. Sow hardy annuals and perennials of every description. Continue to plant hedges and edgings; form new lawns and top-dress and renovate old ones. Divide and plant out herbaceous plants, such as Daisies, Primroses, Violets, etc. Attend to young Fuchsias and such like plants; when growing for exhibition, weak liquid manure should be supplied twice or three times a week; re-pot frequently in the regular sizes, and never allow the roots to form a mat round the inside of the pot. Keep down insects of all sorts.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow Broad Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrot, Lettuce, Mustard and Cress and other Salads, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip and Herbs of all kinds. Small seeds sown for stock should be placed in a warm, sheltered position. Plant out Cabbage, Cauliflower, etc., and earth up advancing crops. Stick Peas; plant Artichokes (Globe and Jerusalem). Plant Crowns of Horse Radish 4 inches below the surface. Finish manuring beds for use in the Spring. Bone-dust and other manures are always better dug in during Winter. Continue to use salt, soot, lime, etc., for the destruction of slugs and other vermin.

ORCHARD.—This is the safest and best month for planting all kinds of deciduous fruit trees, including the smaller kinds, such as Gooseberries, Currants, Blackberries and Raspberries; for fuller information see article on the subject immediately preceding our list of Fruit Trees in our Plant Catalogue. The more tender kinds, as Bananas, Passion Fruit, Custard Apple, etc., had better be held over till August or September, except in very warm, sheltered situations. Continue manuring, digging, ploughing and carrying on such work as may be required. Pruning should be commenced as soon as the leaves are quite cleared off the trees; a simple rule for pruning is to shape your tree and keep the centre open; and it is important to attend thoroughly to pruning for three or four years after the young trees are planted.

JULY.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Continue to plant all kinds of evergreens and deciduous shrubs and plants. Should the planting of early bulbs, such as Hyacinth, Tulip, Anemone, Ranunculus, etc., have been neglected, they should not be delayed another day; it is now almost too late, but with genial weather they may do very well. Artificial heat is a great assistance in bringing on seeds, and every garden should be provided with means for affording it. A common hot-bed of stable manure is very easily made by piling up a heap 4 to 5 feet thick, over which place a large box or frame with a glass sash; the chief care required is to well sweeten the bed before use—this will readily be discovered with a little attention. Re-pot Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, and other plants as required, and if desired to grow them bushy, stop the shoots by pinching off the points.

July—(continued).

KITCHEN GARDEN.—For succession sow Broccoli, Carrot, Chicory, Parsnip, and Sea Kale; also small sowings of other vegetables as recommended last month. Towards the latter end of the month, in warm, sheltered situations, a small planting, for early use, of Early Rose and Kidney Potatoes may be put in. Plant Asparagus and Rhubarb; both require deeply-worked ground not less than 18 to 24 inches deep; plant Asparagus in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart, and 1 foot in the rows; dress beds already planted with about 4 inches of good made soil, and about 4 inches of well-rotted manure and light soil over that again. Plant Rhubarb roots 2½ to 3 feet apart each way, and about 3 inches under the surface; good 1 and 2 year old seedling roots are the best. Towards the end of the month, in warm, sheltered localities, Cucumbers, Squashes, and Tomatoes may be sown *under glass* for after planting. Stick and earth up Peas and other crops requiring it. Attend strictly to cleanliness throughout.

ORCHARD.—Continue planting all kinds of fruit trees and stake firmly. Where frosts are severe the Orange tribe should not be planted until later on, when the worst of the frosts are over. All young trees should be carefully top and root pruned before planting, and planted only to the same depth as they were originally in the nursery; deep planting is most objectionable. A splendid wash for scale and aphid on fruit trees is 2 lb. soapboilers' refuse to 1 gallon water; mix until it forms a lather, and apply with syringe or soft brush. All pruning, manuring, dressing, and digging should be completed as early as possible.

AUGUST.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Put in cuttings of all kinds of bedding and ribbon-border plants in well-drained pots, with a rich, light compost, covered with about one inch of sharp washed sand. General planting should be completed as soon as possible. With a good season, pot plants and evergreen shrubs may be planted out with perfect safety for two months; but early planting is always the safest, as early planted things get a good hold of the ground before Summer; and should it prove hot and dry, recently-planted stuff is sure to suffer far more than that planted early. Plant Dahlias, Gladioli, Lilies, Tuberous Begonias, Gloxinias, etc.; attend particularly to Fuchsias and plants being grown for exhibition. Keep off insects, and supply freely with liquid manure. As the plants strengthen, continue pinching back shoots growing out of proportion; and for forming bushy specimens, prick out annuals and small hardy border plants.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow Asparagus in drills 10 to 12 inches apart and about 1 inch deep; soak in water 12 hours before sowing. Sow Beet in drills 1 inch deep and 18 inches to 2 feet apart, and thin out 4 to 6 inches apart. Sow Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, French Beans, Leek, Lettuce, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Sea Kale, Spinach, Squash, Tomato, Turnip, Marrow and Herbs of all kinds. Also, towards the end of the month, in *warm localities*, Cucumber, Cape Gooseberry, Egg Plant, Sweet and Pop Corn, Melon, Chili and Pumpkin; towards the end of the month Cucumbers, etc., raised in pots, may be planted out, but should be well protected by placing branches of ti-tree or some such protection round the hills in which they are planted. Plant main crop of Potatoes of all kinds, Jerusalem Artichokes, also all kinds of Vegetables sown last month. Attend to weeding, and earth up all crops requiring it. Thin out Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, and all crops requiring it. Stick Peas and Runner Beans; these last should be supplied with sticks directly they show above ground, as it assists their growth very materially.

ORCHARD.—Grafting of all kinds of deciduous fruit trees should now be prosecuted with vigour; for ordinary sized stocks the tongue or whip graft is the best, but for large stocks, or for grafting old trees, the rind or wedge graft will be found the most desirable. All evergreen

August—(continued).

fruiting plants, such as Passion Fruit, Guava, Loquat, etc., may be planted this month, but should be well protected and staked immediately after planting; also Custard Apple, Persimmon, and such like. It is late for Strawberries, but with good weather they will succeed if planted. The planting of stone fruits should be completed this month; pip fruits may be planted a little later, but we would impress upon amateurs the great advantage of early planting. Keep all ground planted thoroughly clean by the constant use of the horse-hoe or scarifier. Crops, as Potatoes, Pumpkins, Oats, Barley, etc., may be grown in the orchard for three years or so after planting, but certainly not for a longer period, and even then a clear space, equal in diameter to twice the height of the tree, should be preserved round each tree. To do fruit trees full justice, however, they should have the whole area of the orchard to themselves, as cropping the open spaces only takes from the ground what should go to the support of the tree.

SEPTEMBER.

FLOWER GARDEN.—All the later bulbs and tubers, such as Begonia, Gloxinia, Caladium, Lilium, etc., if not already potted, should be done this month; all these bulbs like thorough drainage and rich light soil. Continue planting Dahlias, Gladioli, Amaryllis, Brunsvigeas, etc. All newly-planted shrubs should be carefully looked to, and if the ground be dry, give a copious watering by opening small drills or trenches or holes, in preference to watering overhead. Cuttings of all kinds of bedding and ribbon border plants may be put in as recommended last month, and beds and borders may be planted from cuttings previously put in. Vacancies in the borders should now be filled up, either by sowing half-hardy annuals, such as Balsam, Phlox, Portulaca, Cockscorn, etc., or by planting Fuchsias, Geraniums, Phlox, Salvias, Bouvardias, Verbenas, etc., which will afford a good supply of flowers throughout the Summer. Pot plants require particular attention just now; insects must be kept off them, as they eat into the flower buds and unexpanded leaves, and quite destroy the plants for exhibition purposes. Continue to water copiously with liquid manure, and top-dress pots, when required, with Shepherd's Fertiliser. Lawns, borders and walks should be kept in proper order.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Dress Asparagus beds with a sprinkling of salt, and finally make up the beds; also dress and manure Rhubarb beds, if not already done, with well-rotted stable manure. All the more tender vegetables may be sown freely this month, including French and Runner Beans, Beet, Cape Gooseberries, Celery, Okra, Sugar and Pop Corn, Cucumber, Melon (Rock and Water), Pepper or Chilies, Pumpkin, Squash, Tomato, Leek and Vegetable Marrow. All the hardier kinds may also be sown for succession. It is a good plan to sow from 5 to 7 seeds in each hill of Cucumber, Melon, etc., and when well up to pull all but three of the strongest; by this means good healthy plants are secured. Pinch out points of shoots as soon as sufficient fruit has set; attend well to cleanliness, and keep down slugs and other vermin.

ORCHARD.—In the colder districts this is the safest month for planting the Orange tribe and all evergreen fruiting plants, such as Passion Fruit, Guava, Banana, etc.; if previously neglected, Apple and Pear Trees may still be planted. Strawberry beds should be attended to, all runners removed, the surface of the ground broken, and clean litter spread round the plants to keep the fruit free from dirt; all kinds of insect life should be destroyed as far as possible. Grape Vines require to be carefully tied as the young shoots grow, for they are very easily broken off. Caterpillars require to be well looked after, as they will often eat the young shoots quite through. Keep down weeds and attend generally to cleanliness.

OCTOBER.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Top-dress and supply with liquid manure such pot plants as are in a forward state; continue re-potting into larger pots such as require it, and attend particularly to watering, and any faulty drainage should at once be rectified. Continue planting Dahlias, Gladiolus, etc., and fill up vacancies by pricking out Annuals and such other plants as may be available. This is the best month for sowing Balsams, Mesembryanthemums, Portulacas, Zinnias, and such like; Balsams require plenty of manure, and should be well sheltered from the wind. Should aphids appear on the rose bushes, syringe well with a solution of Gishurst's Compound or tobacco water. Fumigation should be resorted to in the green-house and frames to keep down vermin. Stake and tie up Dahlias and all plants requiring support.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—This may be regarded generally as the best and safest month for sowing all the more tender vegetables, such as French and Runner Beans, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Rock and Water Melons, Pumpkins, etc. Stop the too rambling vines of the Cucumber and Melon tribe. Plant out Tomatoes, Cape Gooseberries against a fence if possible, as this will greatly facilitate the training of them. Sow and plant out for succession, as the case may be, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Beet, Leek, Lettuce, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Rhubarb, Turnip, etc. Plant Sweet Potatoes in rich, light soil, deeply worked in rows 6 feet apart, and 2 feet in the rows; keep the surface of the soil broken and soft.

ORCHARD.—The Orange tribe may still be planted out with safety; should any young growth have been made, cut it all off before planting. Continue to plant all evergreen fruiting plants, Bananas, Passion Fruit, etc. Attend carefully to vines, tie up, and destroy caterpillars. Strawberries should be copiously watered if the season be dry, and all runners removed; this, if attended to, will prolong fruiting season. Should the weather prove dry, mulching should be resorted to; stable straw, short fine grass, or such like material may be used; spread to a depth of 2 or 4 inches round each tree, according to size; leave a space of say 6 inches round each tree. Vines may be dressed with par-oidium or sulphur.

NOVEMBER. |

FLOWER GARDEN.—The conservatory, bush-house, and garden in every department should be brilliant with flowers and foliage, and very little should be left undone either in the way of sowing, planting, or general work. Flowering plants in pots should be removed to a convenient place, and allowed to rest as they have ceased flowering; all decayed and decaying flowers should be cleared away. Plant Dahlias and Gladiolus for succession. Should the weather prove dry, mulching with stable manure to a depth of 3 inches will be an advantage; also water freely in drills or holes, as before recommended. Supply all exhibition and show plants with liquid manure and top-dress such as require it. As the earlier bulbs die down, dig up and store away, and supply vacancies just created by planting out seedlings, Balsams, Portulacas, Coxcomb, Phlox, etc. Shade where required, and attend to climbing plants. Lawns should be regularly cut, and watered with a lawn sprinkler. To keep conservatories and other houses thoroughly sweet and healthy, they should be thoroughly cleaned and washed out at intervals, and occasional fumigation will be of advantage.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—As Cucumber, Melon, and such like vines progress, they should be pegged down, at regular intervals to prevent the wind blowing them about; also stop shoots where necessary; sow moderately for succession, if weather permits, French Beans, and all the

November—(continued).

more tender vegetables. At this season, however, shade and shelter should be provided by sticking in a few bushes round the holes or along the drills. Continue to plant out Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, etc. Should Lettuce not succeed well by planting out, sow in finely prepared soil, in drills well shaded and watered, and thin out, leaving only the most robust plants; good heads can often be grown in this way when the ordinary system fails. Keep surface of soil well broken and rough; soil thus treated will retain moisture much longer than when raked to an even surface.

ORCHARD.—Some of the early fruits will be ripe this month, including Cherries, Red American Plum, Gooseberries, Raspberries, etc. Mulching with stable manure should be carried out in the orangery, where practicable, should the weather prove dry. Remove all useless wood from vines, but do not stop bearing shoots till the berries attain the size of a pea, which will hardly be the case this month. Continue the use of par-oidium and sulphur. Fruit may be thinned out with advantage, particularly on young trees; branches growing in an irregular or unsightly way should also be cut off. In mulching, do not allow the mulching material to touch the trunk of the tree, but leave a few inches open all round, otherwise insects, such as crickets, etc., often injure the bark. We would never recommend mulching in a good season; it is only desirable at times of drought.

DECEMBER.

FLOWER GARDEN.—This is a comparatively idle month in the flower garden. Dahlias from pots may still be planted for late flowering, also any Gladiolus bulbs which may have been held over; these are two of the most useful plants in the garden, as by judicious management they may be made to adorn the garden for at least eight months in the year. Continue to dig and store bulbs as they ripen. Bedding plants will require to be regularly watered and otherwise attended to; trim hedges and hedgerows, mow and water lawns, and, as falling leaves will begin to be troublesome this month, it will be necessary to keep the rake constantly at work. Give plenty of air from the shady side of the conservatory, and afford effective shade; remove all flowering plants as soon as they cease flowering, also foliage plants as they become shabby; it is better to see a house half empty than to retain in it unrepresentable plants.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sowing operations this month should be confined to such kinds only as may have been overlooked, or have failed in a previous sowing; and in such cases extra care should be taken to see that the ground is in good condition, and that shade is afforded, otherwise the young plants stand a good chance of being burnt off as they appear above ground. Earth up all growing crops, and stick Beans and Peas as required. Plant out Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cape Gooseberry, Egg Plant and Tomatoes, and such others as may have been neglected the previous month.

ORCHARD.—Budding may be proceeded with this month. Fruit will begin to come in, and should be gathered as soon as ripe, and, if required for preserving, bruising should be avoided as much as possible. No planting whatever is likely to prove successful so late as this, and it is far better to defer till the following season anything that may have been overlooked. The vineyard requires careful attention; as soon as the berries attain the size of a pea, stop the shoots and tie up carefully, and should any disease appear, use par-oidium and the sulphur bellows freely, and pick off caterpillars and small elephant beetles, which are often troublesome at this season. Keep the scarifier regularly at work, not only to eradicate weeds, but for the purpose of keeping the surface broken.

Table Showing Quantity of Seed required per Acre, and Weights per Bushel.

The quantities given in this table are calculated for soils of good quality and for sowing broadcast for crops. For poor soils the quantity should be increased by 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. according to quality of soil, and a reduction of 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. should be made when sowing in drills or for seed purposes.

NAME.	Quantity per acre.	Weight per bushel.	NAME.	Quantity per acre.	Weight per bushel.
Beans, Heligoland or Tick..	2 Bushels	60 lbs.	Beet ..	6 lbs.	—
Barley (sorts) ..	2 "	50 "	Cabbage (Field) ..	2 "	—
Buckwheat ..	1½ "	50 "	Carrot ..	6 "	—
Cocksfoot ..	2 "	20 "	Chicory ..	5 "	—
Field Peas ..	1½ "	60 "	Clovers (sorts) ..	20 "	60 lbs.
Lawn Grass ..	4 "	20 "	Couch Grass ..	10 "	—
Linseed or Flax ..	1½ "	60 "	Lucerne ..	12 "	60 lbs.
Maize ..	1 "	56 "	Mangel Wurzel ..	5 "	—
Mixed Pasture Grasses ..	2 "	20 "	Onion ..	6 "	—
Oats (sorts) ..	2 "	40 "	Planters' Friend ..	30 "	60 lbs.
Perennial Rye Grass ..	2 "	20 "	Pumpkin ..	1 "	—
Prairie Grass ..	2 "	20 "	Rape ..	7 "	60 lbs.
Rye ..	2 "	60 "	Rib Grass ..	30 "	60 lbs.
Tares or Vetches ..	1 "	60 "	Sorghum ..	30 "	40 lbs.
Wheat ..	2 "	60 "	Sunflower ..	7 "	—
Potato ..	4 cwt.	—	Turnip and Swede ..	3 "	—

Table Showing Time and Mode of Sowing the Different Kinds of Vegetable Seeds.

SOW LARGE SEEDS, AS BEANS AND PEAS, HALF TO ONE INCH DEEP.

TO ENSURE SUCCESS attend strictly to the following direction for Small Seeds sown in beds:—Finely prepare and well moisten soil, then sow the Seed and cover very lightly with its own depth of fine soil only, pat gently with the back of a spade, and (during Summer months) shade with bushes or other material till the plants are well up. (Refer to Cultural Notes under Headings in Seed List.)

NOTE—L signifies LARGE, and S SMALL Sowing.

In Cold districts, SPRING Sowings should be one month LATER than indicated.

NAME.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Beans, Broad ..	...	...	S	L	L	L	S	S	...	...	...	...
Beans, French and Butter ..	L	S	S	...	...	...	...	L	L	L	L	L
Beet, Red and Silver ..	S	S	S	...	...	...	S	S	...	...	...	...
Borecole or Kale ..	S	L	L	L	S	S	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broccoli ..	S	L	L	L	S	S	S	S	...	...	...	...
Brussels Sprouts ..	S	L	L	S	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cabbage ..	L	L	L	L	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Cape Gooseberry ..	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	L	L	S
Capsicum ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	L	L	S
Carrot ..	S	S	L	L	S	S	S	L	S	S	S	...
Cauliflower ..	L	L	L	S	S	S	S	S	...	S	...	L
Celery ..	S	S	S	...	...	...	...	S	L	L	L	L
Cress and Mustard ..	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	L	S	S
Cucumber ..	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	L	L	L	S
Egg Plant ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	S	L	L	S
Endive ..	...	L	L	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	...	...
Kohl Rabi ..	S	L	L	S	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leek ..	...	S	L	S	S	S	S	S	L	S	...	...
Lettuce ..	S	S	L	L	L	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Melons, Water and Rock ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L	L	L	S
Onion ..	S	S	L	L	S	...	S	L	L	S	S	...
Parsley ..	S	S	L	L	S	S	S	S	S	S	...	...
Parsnip ..	...	S	L	L	S	...	S	L	L	S	S	...
Peas ..	S	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	S	S
Pumpkin and Marrow ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L	L	L	S
Radish ..	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Rhubarb ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	L	L	S	S
Savoy ..	S	L	L	L	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sea Kale ..	...	...	S	...	...	...	S	L	S	S	...	...
Squash ..	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L	L	L	S
Spinach ..	S	L	L	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Swede Turnip ..	S	L	L	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	...
Sweet and Pop Corn ..	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L	L	L	S
Tomato ..	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	L	L	L	S
Turnip ..	S	S	L	L	L	S	S	S	S	S	...	...
Herbs ..	...	...	L	S	S	...	S	S	S	...	...	...



SHEPHERD'S COLLECTION

.. OF ..

Tested Vegetable Seeds

Are made in the most liberal manner, care being taken to give a sufficient quantity of all the best varieties and most useful sorts required in a Kitchen Garden, sufficient for a year's supply.

ONLY Finest
Selected
SEEDS USED.



**WONDERFUL
VALUE**

All Collections sent **POST FREE** to any address
when money accompanies order.



Subject to slight
alterations
as customers wish

Shepherd's 5/- Collection

OF

Kitchen Garden Seeds

25 Small Packets.

	pkts.
Peas for succession .. .	2
Beans, French and Broad ..	2
Beet, Blood Red .. .	1
Cabbage, two varieties .. .	2
Carrot, Scarlet .. .	1
Cauliflower .. .	1
Celery, Superb White .. .	1
Cress, Curled .. .	1
Cucumber, Green .. .	1
Lettuce, Best Cabbage .. .	1
Melons, Water and Rock ..	2
Mustard, Finest White .. .	1
Onion, Brown Spanish .. .	1
Parsley, Triple Curled .. .	1
Pumpkin, Table Sort .. .	1
Parsnip, Hollow Crowned ..	1
Radish, Long Scarlet .. .	1
Tomato, Large Red Smooth ..	1
Turnip and Swede .. .	2
Vegetable Marrow .. .	1

Shepherd's 10/- Collection

OF

Kitchen Garden Seeds

28 Large Packets.

	pkts.
Peas for succession .. .	2
Beans, Broad .. .	1
Beans, French and Butter ..	2
Beet, Blood Red .. .	1
Broccoli, Early .. .	1
Cabbage, two varieties .. .	2
Carrot, Scarlet .. .	1
Cauliflower .. .	1
Celery, Superb White .. .	1
Cress, Curled .. .	1
Cucumber, Green .. .	1
Leek, London Flag .. .	1
Lettuce, Best Cabbage .. .	1
Melons, Water and Rock ..	2
Mustard, Finest White .. .	1
Onion, Brown Spanish .. .	1
Pumpkin, Table Sort .. .	1
Parsley, Triple Curled .. .	1
Parsnip, Hollow Crowned ..	1
Radish, Long Scarlet .. .	1
Squash, Table Sort .. .	1
Tomato, Large Red .. .	1
Turnip, White .. .	1
Vegetable Marrow .. .	1

Shepherd's 20/- Collection

OF

Kitchen Garden Seeds

50 Extra Large Packets.

	pkts.
Peas, best, for succession ..	4
Beans, Broad .. .	1
Beans, French, two sorts ..	2
Beans, Butter .. .	1
Beet, Blood Red .. .	2
Broccoli, Early .. .	1
Cabbage and Savoy, assorted	4
Carrot, two varieties .. .	2
Cauliflower, two varieties ..	2
Celery, Superb White .. .	1
Cress, Curled .. .	1
Cucumber, Green and White	2
Endive, Curled .. .	1
Leek, London Flag .. .	1
Lettuce, two varieties .. .	2
Melons, Water and Rock ..	3
Mustard, Finest White .. .	1
Onion, Brown Spanish .. .	2
Pumpkin, Table Sorts .. .	2
Parsley, Triple Curled .. .	1
Parsnip, Hollow Crowned ..	1
Radish, Long and Turnip ..	2
Squash, Table Sorts .. .	2
Swede, Purple Top .. .	1
Sage, for stuffing, etc. .. .	1
Spinach .. .	1
Thyme, for soups, etc. .. .	1
Tomato, Large Red .. .	2
Turnip, two sorts .. .	2
Vegetable Marrow .. .	1



Shepherd's 2/6 Cottagers' Collection of Vegetable Seeds

SENT POST FREE.

CONTENTS: One Packet each of—

Beet	Cauliflower	Cucumber	Carrot	Cabbage	Lettuce
Onion	Swede	Parsnip	Radish	Turnip	Tomato

Our Collections of **VEGETABLE SEEDS** always give satisfaction.



Vegetable Seeds, except Beans and Peas, sent Post Free when Money accompanies Order.

WE beg to call attention to the Cultural Directions heading the various sections of Vegetables, which embrace (in a condensed form) all the information necessary to enable the most inexperienced amateur to cultivate vegetables successfully. Market Gardeners, or other large growers, requiring larger quantities of Seeds than are here offered, kindly send for quotations.

Artichoke

The Globe variety is grown for its unopened flower heads, which are cooked like Asparagus. Sow in Autumn or Spring in a row where they are to remain; thin to a foot or eighteen inches apart, and transplant the following season

into deeply-trenched and well-manured ground.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE—Globular heads, the best for general cultivation.

LARGE PURPLE GLOBE—Oval heads, much esteemed in France; 3d and 6d per packet

***JERUSALEM**—3d. per lb., 12s per cwt.; postage or freight extra.

***JERUSALEM, NEW WHITE**—3d per lb.; 12s per cwt.; postage or freight extra.

* Plant in Spring in the same manner as Potatoes.



Globe Artichoke.



Asparagus

Sow in Spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, and about an inch deep; soak the seed in water twelve hours. The second year transplant into well-drained beds, composed of sandy loam, stable manure, and coarse sea sand, in rows eighteen inches apart, and a foot apart in the rows, then cover with four inches of good made soil, and about four inches of manure and light soil in the Winter. Early in Spring dress with salt and fork in. 3d and 6d. per packet; 9d per oz.; 2s 6d per ½ lb., post free.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—Of very large size, tender, and of good quality.

GIANT PURPLE—A well-known and excellent variety.

CAMDEN PARK STRAIN—A very fine variety.

All varieties Asparagus (one to three years old) Roots, 5s to 7s 6d per 100.

Beans, Broad

bloom, the top of each stem should be pinched off to increase the advancement of the pods. A quart will sow a row of seventy-five yards.

SHEPHERD'S LEVIATHAN LONG POD—

Producing enormous pods thirteen to fifteen inches long, an abundant bearer, and of excellent flavour.

BROAD WINDSOR—Large and productive; the best of all the Winter Beans.

EARLY LONG POD, or JOHNSON'S WONDERFUL—A good standard variety.

BROAD BEANS

Post Free.

1s. per pint,

1s. 6d. per quart.

Madagascar Beans (Black Seeded)

(*Dolichos lunatus*.) evergreen climber, and produces prodigious quantities of flat Beans of excellent quality; used like French Beans. The plant is also very ornamental, and may be utilised for covering unsightly objects.

Beans, Climbing or Running 3d and 6d per packet

The soil for the tall French or Runners should be deep and highly manured. Sow in drills four feet apart, and six inches between the seeds. They may be sown near a fence or building, and trained on strings or trellises; otherwise sticks five or six feet in length should be stuck in the rows, one to each plant. Sow from September to December. A 6d packet will sow fifty feet.

SCARLET RUNNER—Both ornamental and useful; heavy cropper in damp situation.

WHITE DUTCH or CASE KNIFE—Fine long pods, excellent flavour, early and very productive. 6d per packet, 1s 6d per quart, or post free 10d per packet, 2s per quart.

SNAKE or YARD LONG—Produces narrow stringless pods about two to three feet long; an immense cropper. 3d per packet, 6d per ounce.

Our Seeds are thoroughly tested before sending out.





Canadian Wonder French Bean.

Beans, Dwarf French or Kidney

Without doubt the French Bean is one of the leading garden vegetables, extensively cultivated almost everywhere. As a green vegetable for summer use in our dry and trying climate it cannot be surpassed. Sow as soon as frosts are over, in drills about two inches deep, and two or three inches apart, the drills two feet apart; earth up as required. Continue sowing for succession throughout the summer; a 6d packet will sow 50 feet.

3d and 6d per packet; 1s 6d per quart

CANADIAN WONDER—Fine, long pods, the most productive Bean yet introduced.

GOVERNOR DENISON—A well-known speckled variety.

NEGRO LONG POD—One of the best, a great cropper, seeds black.

PALE DUN—An excellent early variety.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Extra early, quite stringless, very prolific, fine quality.

FRENCH BEANS

Post Free.

10d. per Packet,

1s. 3d. per pint,

2s. per quart.

Butter Beans

3d and 6d per packet, 1s 6d per quart;
or Post Free 9d per packet, 2s per quart

FLAGEOLET WAX or **BUTTER**—Dwarf, has golden-yellow pods nine inches long, succulent and tender; good cropper.

DWARF BLACK WAX—The pods attain a length of about six inches, a rich golden colour, and are stringless.

MONT D'OR BUTTER, TALL—Grows about five feet, with yellow, stringless pods, tender and fine flavour.

Lima Beans

Sow as soon as frosts are over, the tall varieties in rows four feet, and the dwarf eighteen inches apart; the tall require sticks about five feet high. In cooking the Beans they should be shelled.

3d and 6d per packet, 2s per quart; or post free 9d per packet,
2s 6d per quart.

BURPEE'S BUSH or **DWARF**—Seeds of this variety same size as Tall Lima, and require no sticks.

KING OF THE GARDEN, TALL—Pods are large and well filled, and are produced in great abundance.

Beet

Beet should be grown in ground which has been well manured for a previous crop, as it will not thrive if new manure be used; strong soil with old manure is the best. Sow in Spring and Autumn in drills one inch deep and eighteen inches to two feet apart. Thin out according to the size of the root required. One ounce will sow a drill of 10 yards.

3d and 6d per packet; 9d per ounce; 1s per quarter lb.;
3s. per lb., post free.

LONG BLOOD RED—The best for general use; deep colour and excellent flavour.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP, ROOTED—The best for early crop. Recommended for shallow soils.

SILVER or **SPINACH BEET** (Swiss Chard). This is grown for the leaves; excellent dish cooked like Spinach.

ECLIPSE—Very early, dark red; an excellent market variety.



Long Blood Red Beet.

Borecole, or Kale

3d and 6d per packet; 9d per ounce;
2/- per quarter lb., post free.

DWARF GREEN CURLED—Close and compact, leaves beautifully curled.

TALL GREEN CURLED—A large and useful hardy variety.

THOUSAND-HEADED KALE—For Cattle Feeding and Poultry, 3/6 per lb., or, post free, 4/-.

Will succeed best in rich soil, well worked, and is a useful Winter vegetable. Sow January for main crop, in seed bed same as Cabbage, also in March and June for succession. Plant in rows two feet apart, and twelve to eighteen inches in the rows.

The Quality of OUR SEEDS cannot be Surpassed.

Broccoli

Sow from January to July for succession, and plant out as soon as ready, choosing favourable weather. Treat the same as Cauliflower, which it greatly resembles, except that it is hardier and more suitable to the colder parts of the State. A packet will produce 250 plants.

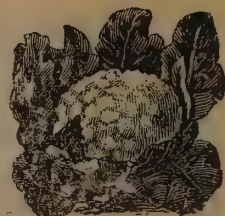
3d and 6d per packet; 1s per ounce, post free.

ADAMS' EARLY WHITE—A fine white variety, heads large and compact.

EARLY WALCHEREN—A very valuable kind for general use; hardy, and produces fine heads.

KNIGHT'S PROTECTING—Self-protecting variety, with close white heads.

WILCOVE'S LATE WHITE—A well-known hardy and useful variety.



Broccoli.

Brussels Sprouts

3d and 6d per packet; 1s per ounce; 3s per ¼ lb., post free.

TALL—Excellent and productive, of robust and vigorous growth.

Sow in February for main crop, March and April for succession, and afterwards plant into rows, two feet and eighteen inches between the plants. Brussels Sprouts are esteemed as the best of the cabbage genus.



Brussels Sprouts.

Cabbage

This universally esteemed vegetable should be grown in every kitchen garden. For main crops sow in January, February and March. Cabbage should not be planted in the same ground twice following. Sow in drills (very shallow) three inches apart, and plant out when from four to six inches high; early sorts in rows two feet apart, and eighteen inches in the rows. Late sorts in rows three feet apart, and two feet in the rows. Employ good rich soil, deeply worked and well manured; keep soil between the rows thoroughly clean and well stirred, and hill up as required. A succession may be kept up throughout the year by sowing and planting as the weather permits. Sow in beds to transplant ¼ lb. for an acre. A packet will produce 500 plants.

3d and 6d per packet; 9d per ounce;

1s 9d per ¼ lb., 5s. per lb. post free, except where otherwise priced.



Shepherd's Short Stem Cabbage.

SHEPHERD'S IMPROVED MAMMOTH SHORT

STEM—We have every confidence in recommending this splendid Cabbage to the public. It is peculiarly adapted to our hot and trying climate. It forms a large solid head of excellent quality, comes in early, and will prove one of the best market Cabbages in cultivation. 9d per oz., 2s 6d per ¼ lb., 8s per lb., post free.

SUCCESSION—One of the finest Cabbages in existence for all seasons of the year; perfect in every respect. 1s per oz., 3s 6d per ¼ lb., 12s 6d per lb., post free.

BURPEES' ALL-HEAD EARLY—The earliest of all large Cabbage, and fully one-third larger than any other early Summer sort. 1s per oz., 4s per ¼ lb., 14s per lb.

ST. JOHN'S DAY IMPROVED—Large, produce magnificent solid heads of fine colour.

ST. JOHN'S DAY—A very early miniature Drumhead, delicate flavour, best for hot climates.

EAST OR WEST HAM—An old and useful sort, large, firm and white-hearted.

ENFIELD or LONDON MARKET—Old favourite, largely grown by market gardeners.

LARGE DRUMHEAD—Very hardy, and of immense size; useful for cattle feeding. 4s per lb., post free.

FLAT DUTCH—Large flat heads, but a little coarse; least affected by aphids.

EARLY YORK—Small, heads quickly, and of good flavour.

LARGE YORK (or OX HEART)—A good, useful kind.

SCHWEINFURT—Large white heads, compact, and of fine quality. 9d per oz., 2s per ¼ lb., 5s 6d per lb.

SUGARLOAF—A very distinct and excellent variety, turns in well.

SUREHEAD—Gives general satisfaction; is always sure to head. 9d per oz., 2s per ¼ lb., 7s per lb., post free.

WINNINGSTADT—The earliest, heads well on soils where many others fail entirely.

RED DUTCH (or PICKLING)—The best variety for pickling. 9d per oz., 1s 9d ¼ lb., 5s per lb., post free.

Cabbage, Savoy

This excellent curled Cabbage should be sown about February. Grown in the Fall and allowed to be touched by frost, it is one of the most delicious of vegetables; also suitable for cold districts.

**3d and 6d per packet ; 9d per ounce ;
2s per ¼ lb., 6s per lb., post free.**

DRUMHEAD—The largest variety. For winter use.

DWARF GREEN CURLED—Compact, early sort, which hearts well.

Cape Gooseberry

The Cape Gooseberry is a most useful fruit, and easily grown.

It makes a good dessert and first-class preserve. Sow in pan or sheltered situation in Spring, when danger from frost is over, and plant out when three or four inches high, in good rich soil, three or four feet apart—against a warm fence or wall if possible, upon which the plant should be trained.

3d and 6d per packet.



Drumhead Savoy.

Carrot

Sow in drills half an inch deep and twelve to fifteen inches apart; thin out according to size of root required. Deeply worked, rich, light soil, avoiding fresh manure; or, better still, sow after crops such as Cauliflower or Cabbage, for which the land has been well manured. For main crop sow in September. Though the seed may be sown any time throughout the year, weather being favourable, the Carrots will not be large, but suitable for soups, etc. An ounce will sow six square yards, or a drill of twenty; four to six lbs. per acre.

3d and 6d per packet ; 1s 3d per ¼ lb.; 3s per lb., post free.

IMPROVED INTERMEDIATE—Produces roots of good size, excellent flavour, and rich colour.

EARLY SHORT HORN—A favourite variety, much esteemed for table use, medium size and tender.

LONG RED ALTRINGHAM—Desirable sort for either garden or field culture, for deep soils.

WHITE BELGIAN (Selected)—Unequalled for horse feed; grows to a very large size.



Improved Intermediate Carrot

Cauliflower

For main crops sow in December, January, and February, in beds slightly shaded and not

allowed to get dry, and plant out in rich, highly-cultivated soil. Same rules for successfully growing cabbage apply to this favourite vegetable as regards manures, etc. After planting takes place water each plant daily unless the weather be sufficiently moist; plant out three feet by two. To secure good heads the plants must be young and vigorous. As the flower heads appear, tie the leaves over them for protection. A 6d packet will produce 250 plants.

**3d and 6d per packet ; 1s 6d per ounce.
3s per ¼ lb.; 10s per lb., post free.**

EARLY LONDON—A well-known, hardy variety, fine white heads.

LARGE ASIATIC—A fine, large, white, compact variety, later than the preceding.

WALCHEREN—Early, very hardy, medium-sized firm heads.

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT—Late, distinct, and of great merit, heads very large.

ITALIAN LATE GIANT—A splendid late sort, producing very solid heads of enormous size.

EARLIEST DWARF ERFURT—The best Dwarf Cauliflower in the world. 6d and 1s per packet, 2s 6d per oz., 8s per ¼ lb.

ALGIERS—Very early, magnificent snow-white heads. 6d and 1s per pkt., 2s 6d per oz., 8s per ¼ lb.



Veitch's Autumn Giant.

Always take advantage of Moist Weather for Sowing.



Superb White Celery.

Celery

Sow in finely-prepared seed beds, slightly shaded at any time after frosts have ceased. Thin out or transplant to second bed two or three inches apart. For final planting dig the ground into trenches eighteen inches to two feet deep, banking up the soil on either side, a width of one foot being allowed for each row of plants. The trenches should be three or four feet apart; throw into the trench three to six inches of decomposed manure and three inches of soil, well mixing them; then cover with two inches of fine soil for planting. Select strong, healthy plants, six to nine inches high; remove them carefully, taking off all suckers, and plant eight to twelve inches apart, keeping them well supplied with water; earth up the plants as they advance in growth, holding the leaves together to prevent soil getting into the heart, which should be left uncovered until the final earthing up.

3d & 6d per packet; 1s per ounce; 2s 6d per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 6s per lb., post free.

SUPERB WHITE—Large, crisp and fine flavoured; largely grown by market gardeners.

SUPERB RED—Fine pink colour, with large solid stems.

WHITE PLUME—First-class variety. The stalks, portions of the inner leaves and heart are white, which simplifies the blanching process.

CELERIAC (or **TURNIP ROOTED CELERY**)—The roots are used either for salads or soups.

SOUP CELERY—Largely used for flavouring soups. 2s per lb., 2s 6d post free.

Corn, Sweet or Sugar

(Table Maize.)

and Peas when boiled in a green state and eaten with white sauce or gravy. The cobs should be taken as soon as the grains are fully formed, and before they have begun to harden. Seed may be sown in September and the four following months for succession, in drills three feet apart. Requires rich soil.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—The ears are of large size, grains deep; exceptionally tender and sugary.

TRIUMPH—Cob white, large and well filled, rich flavour.

Few are aware of the excellence of the Sugar Maize as a vegetable. It will bear favourable comparison with Asparagus



3d and 6d per packet; 9d per pint; 1s 3d post free.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY—This new strain is fully as early as the original Cory, while the ears are of a larger size, with grains placed more compactly.

POP CORN—This is the best for parching.

Cress

Curled Cress may be sown throughout the year every two weeks. If Cress is meant to be used with Mustard, it should be sown a week before the latter. Sow thickly in rows six inches apart in a moist, shady situation, and cut when about two inches high.

TRIPLE CURLED—Excellent for salads; may be cut two or three times.

3d & 6d per pkt.; 9d per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 2s per lb. post free
WATER CRESS—Sow in a moist, shady place. 1s per ounce.

AMERICAN, or LAND—Hardy, resembling Water Cress in flavour.

Cucumber

Sow as soon as frosts are over in hills six feet apart each way, which should be highly manured to a depth of eighteen inches. Sow six to eight seeds in each hill half an inch deep, and when up, draw all but the three strongest plants; stop the shoots when growing too rank. To secure early Cucumbers, the plants should be raised in a frame or hot-bed in July and August; about a foot of light, rich soil should be placed over the hot-bed, which should consist of new stable manure. In Sydney and similar climates the plants may be put in the open borders in August or September, but in colder climates somewhat later; when planted out, protect at night with hand-glasses or boxes till all danger from frosts has passed. The apple-shaped is the most desirable for persons of weak digestion, it being quite unobjectionable.

3d and 6d per packet; 1s per ounce; 2s 6d per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. post free, except where otherwise priced.

LONG GREEN—A favourite market variety, excellent quality, firm and crisp.

LONG GREEN PRICKLY—Deep green colour, crisp and delicious, largely grown.

SHORT GREEN PRICKLY—A hardy ridge variety, best for market or table.

LONG WHITE—White skin, firm flesh, and good quality. 1s 6d per oz.

EARLY WHITE SPINE—Green skin, medium size, tender, and of excellent flavour.

JAPANESE CLIMBING—Can be trained on trellis or fence; quality splendid.

GHERKIN—Very short, green, for pickling.
SNAKE—A great curiosity, growing six feet long and coiled like a snake; good for salads. 2s per ounce.

WHITE APPLE-SHAPED—Delicious flavour and immense cropper, small, round; best of all for salad. 2s per ounce.

GIANT WHITE SPINE—Twenty-four inches in length, excellent flavour and very hardy. 2s per ounce.

ROLLISSON'S TELEGRAPH—Frame Cucumber, the most reliable sort for forcing and exhibition. 1s per packet.



Short Green
Prick'y
Cucumber.

Our Prices of SEEDS are Reasonable and Quality Unsurpassed.



Purple Egg Plant.

Egg Plant

with boughs, and water occasionally until they are established; pinch the tops to induce strong growth.

WHITE FRUITED—Milk-white colour, egg-shaped.

NEW YORK IMPROVED—Purple, grown largely in America.

Sow in pan or warm border in August and September, or as soon as frosts are over, and, when two or three inches high, plant out in good rich garden soil two and a half feet each way. Protect the young plants

3d and 6d per packet.

Endive

Sow when the weather is favourable, in February and March, and small sowings for succession until October. When the plants are about two inches high, transplant in rows two feet apart and one foot from plant to plant. Rich soil must be used to secure good quality. When the leaves attain a length of six to eight inches, tie into a bunch surrounding the hearts, to blanch them for salad; by some preferred to Lettuce.

3d and 6d per packet ; 9d per ounce.

GREEN CURLED—Most agreeable salad and useful for garnishing.

WHITE CURLED—Leaves very finely cut and lacinated, giving the plant a rich mossy appearance.

Sweet, Pot & Medicinal Herbs

and their Uses.

soil, and care should be taken to properly harvest them. This should be done on a dry day, just before they come into full bloom; then dry quickly and exclude from air. Sow in Spring and Autumn in very shallow drills one foot apart, and when well up thin out or transplant to a foot apart.

3d and 6d per packet.

ANISE—The seed used in confectionery, cordials and medicine.

BALM, AROMATIC—For making balm tea, invaluable in cases of fever.

BASIL, SWEET—For flavouring soups, sauces, etc.

BORAGE—Used for salads and claret cup; excellent for bees.

CARRAWAY—The seed used in confectionery and medicine.

CHAMOMILE—Medicinal herb.

CHERVIL, MOSS CURLED—Imparts a warm aromatic flavour to soups; also useful in mixed salads.

CORIANDER—Seed for confectionery, and young leaves used in soups; also useful in mixed salads.

DANDELION (ENGLISH)—For salads and medicine.

DILL—For flavouring pickles, sauces and medicine.

FENNEL, SWEET—Used in fish sauces, and for garnishing.

HYSSOP—Leaves and flowers dried for making Hyssop tea.

HOREHOUND—For making a serviceable beverage and medicine.

LAVENDER—A popular aromatic plant.

MARJORAM, SWEET—For seasoning. 1s per oz.

OPIUM POPPY—White seeded, for opium (medicinal).

PENNYROYAL—An aromatic medicinal herb.

ROSEMARY—Leaves used in summer drinks, garnishing, and hair wash.

RUE—A remedy for croup in fowls, and medicinal purposes.

SAGE—Used in stuffing and sauces. 1s per oz.

SORREL, LARGE LEAVED FRENCH—For salad.

SUMMER SAVORY—Greatly used for seasoning.

TANSY—A bitter, aromatic, and medicinal plant.

TARRAGON—Used for flavouring.

THYME—For soups, sauces, and stuffings. 1s per oz.

WORMWOOD—A tonic; also beneficial to poultry.

PLANTS OF SAGE, THYME, MARJORAM & MINT, 3d. EACH ; POSTAGE 3d. EXTRA.

Kohl Rabi, or Turnip-rooted Cabbage

This is a delicious vegetable, and highly esteemed by those acquainted with it; but its merits are not sufficiently known or appreciated. It is greatly superior, as a table vegetable, to any kind of Turnip, but must be tested in good condition and while young and tender. The seed may be sown from January to May, in beds as for Cabbage, and transplanted into good soil. The bulb-like stems will be fit for using during the Winter and Spring, and should be taken when not more than three or four inches in diameter, or they will become coarse and stringy.

3d and 6d per packet ; 9d per ounce ; 2s per 1 lb. ; 6s per lb., post free.

LARGE GREEN—Flesh white and tender, delicious vegetable if cooked when young.

LARGE PURPLE—Differing only in colour from the preceding.



Kohl Rabi.

Leek

There is no culinary vegetable of easier culture if the time of sowing and planting out be observed. Sow Spring, February and March, in prepared beds, quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart; thin out, and when about six inches high, plant out in rows twelve to fifteen inches apart, and eight inches in the rows, planting as deep as possible, not to cover the heart; earth up as they grow. Good rich soil is requisite. Large Leeks for exhibition may be grown in trenches prepared as for Celery, and watered with liquid manure.

3d and 6d per packet ; 9d per ounce ; 2s per 1 lb. ; 6s per lb., post free.

LONDON FLAG—Hardy and good, largely grown for market.

MUSSELBURGH—Large and excellent sort; blanches beautifully.



Musselburgh Leek.



Drumhead
Cabbage Lettuce

Lettuce

The Lettuce is a well-known and much esteemed salad. With a permanent supply of water, light soil and manure, it should appear on the table daily throughout the year if required. Make a small sowing each month for succession, in beds of finely-prepared rich light soil; thin out freely to prevent crowding, and when plants are about two inches high transplant into rows about fifteen inches apart, and eight to ten inches in the rows; or, in the Summer months, sow in the permanent beds, and thin to this distance. A 6d packet will sow a bed of four square yards.

3d and 6d per packet; 9d per oz.; 2s per 1 lb.; 5s per lb., post free.
BUTTER CUP—Heads bright citron-yellow, solid, and finest flavour, fine both for Winter and Summer use.
DRUMHEAD, or MALTA—Large white hearts, crisp and tender.
NEAPOLITAN DRUMHEAD—Leaves very curly, large and crisp; favourite market sort. The best Summer variety.
ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND—Hardy, crisp, compact-growing, small heads.

SALAMANDER, or SATISFACTION—One of the best for Summer use, forming good-sized compact heads.

TENNIS BALL, or TOM THUMB—Very dwarf and compact, small and firm hearting.

ICEBERG—Large solid heads, very handsome, tender and crisp.

GIANT WHITE COS—The best Cos, very large size, suitable for cold districts.

Melon, Water

This delicious fruit thrives well in a good deep sandy loam, but in favourable seasons will thrive in any good garden soil. Sow September, October and November, in prepared hills, five or six feet apart each way, putting five or six seeds in each hill. When the plants are about two inches high, pull up all but three of the strongest.

3d & 6d per pkt.; 9d per oz.; 1s 9d per 1 lb.; 5s per lb., post free.

CUBAN QUEEN—Crimson-fleshed, delicious flavour, the largest Melon grown, often weighs eighty pounds and upwards.

MAMMOTH IRONCLAD—For shipping qualities this variety is unsurpassed.

KOLB'S GEM—Nearly round, bright red flesh, rich and sweet.

BLACK SPANISH—Largely grown for the Sydney market; scarlet flesh.

SUGAR (red seeded)—Light coloured flesh; good market sort.

MOUNTAIN SPROUT—Fruit oblong, flesh red, solid and sweet.

ICE CREAM (grey seeded)—A general favourite, superb quality.

ICE CREAM (white seeded)—Round, skin light green, medium size, delicious flavour.

STRIPED GIPSY—Striped oblong fruit; a good market sort, medium size.

WHITE GEM—White skin, thin and hard, flesh red, very solid, and first-class flavour.

COLE'S EARLY—The finest all-round Water Melon and the earliest variety in cultivation; the flesh bright red colour; medium size.

MIXED—Containing all the above sorts.

Melon, Rock

The treatment of this much-prized fruit should be somewhat similar to that of the Cucumber. Sow in Spring, as soon as danger from frosts is past. Prepare hills six feet apart, and three feet in diameter; mix some well-rotted manure to a depth of eighteen inches, cover with half an inch of fine soil, and sow six or eight seeds in a hill. When up a few inches draw all except the three strongest plants. A rich light soil is the best. The crop may be forwarded by raising the seed in pots in a frame or hot-bed, and planting out when the third leaf appears, protecting for a time at night; if growing too rank, the points should be stopped. The fruit should be supported on bricks or pieces of board to keep it off the ground; otherwise it is apt to rot in wet weather.

3d and 6d per packet; 9d per oz.; 2s per 1 lb.; 6s per lb., post free.

SKILLMAN'S NETTED—Oval shape, flesh deep green, sweet and richly perfumed.

LARGE YELLOW CANTALOUPE—Very large, netted, salmon coloured flesh, excellent flavour.

MONTREAL MARKET—Green flesh, skin netted, the largest Rock Melon grown.

HACKENSACK—Deeply ribbed and flattened at both ends, green flesh of delicious flavour.

NUTMEG—Nutmeg shape, flesh greenish-yellow, rich and sugary.

JENNY LIND—Small early variety, flesh green, of excellent flavour.

THE BANQUET—Rich salmon fleshed, beautifully netted, superior quality.

PINE APPLE—Medium sized, green fleshed, an abundant bearer.

EMERALD GEM—Small, extra early, dark green skin, orange flesh, very sweet.

MIXED—All varieties of green and yellow flesh.

Melon, Preserving

PIE (green seeded)—An excellent Pie Melon; fruit oblong, light green.

CITRON (red seeded)—A splendid Preserving Melon, dark green marbled skin.

3d & 6d per pkt.; 9d per oz.; 1s 9d per 1 lb.; 5s lb., post free.



Cuban Queen
Water Melon.



Hackensack Rock Melon.

Mustard

This useful salad should be grown the same as Cress. It may be sown at any season. If required to come in with Cress it should be sown a week later. Cut when two inches high, and while still in the seed leaf. **FINEST WHITE or YELLOW**—3d and 6d per packet, 9d per ¼ lb., 2s per lb., post free.

Okra

Any good garden soil will suit; it is cultivated for its green seed pods, which are used in soups and stews. The pods should be gathered when about an inch and a half long and green and tender. Sow in Spring, in warm situation, in drills one inch deep and two feet apart; thin out to nine inches and hill up as required. **LONG GREEN**—Long ribbed pods. 3d and 6d per packet.

Onion



Brown Spanish
Onion

For Potato Onions, Tree Onions, Eschallots, and Garlic, Bulbs, see Price List following Vegetable Seeds.

GIANT ROCCA—Very large, globular shape.

Parsley

This useful plant may be sown either in the Spring or Autumn, in finely worked soil. Sow thickly, and afterwards thin to a few inches apart. As this seed takes a long time to germinate, the ground should not hastily be disturbed should the plants not at once make their appearance. The ground should be made firm after sowing the seed. One ounce will sow a row of twenty yards.



Extra Triple Curled—Beautifully crimped and curled
Champion Moss Curled or Fern Leaved.

Parsnip

Is a nutritious and wholesome vegetable. Sow for **3d & 6d per pkt.** main crop March, April, August and September (small sowings may be made at any time excepting December and January) in rows one and a half feet apart. The seed not being a good keeper, should be sown thickly. The plants can afterwards be thinned out to six inches apart. An ounce will sow a drill of 20 yards; four to six lbs. per acre.

HOLLOW CROWNED—Large, excellent flavour, the best sort for market or private gardens.

THE STUDENT and LARGE GUERNSEY, 2s 6d per lb., post free.

Pepper Capsicum (or Chili)

three inches high, plant them out in rows from eighteen inches to three feet apart. Water and shade till the plants are well established. Though any ordinary garden soil will suit this crop, yet it cannot be too rich. **3d and 6d per packet; 1s per ounce.**

LONG RED CAYENNE—Fruit three to four inches in length, very productive.

LONG YELLOW CAYENNE—Yellow, delicate flavour.

MONSTROUS, or SWEET SPANISH—Large and showy, red flesh, sweet and mild flavour.

COLOMBUS, or ELEPHANT'S TUSK—Produce scarlet fruit, seven inches long by four inches across, of the sweetest and finest flavor.

BIRD'S EYE—Pods very small and intensely pungent, useful for pickling.

Sow for main crop early in the Autumn, in drills half an inch deep and twelve inches apart; thin to five to six inches apart in the drills; the young plants thinned out may be pricked in four inches apart. The soil should be rich, deeply worked, and well manured. A further sowing may take place in Spring, and for salading sow throughout the Summer. The ground should be made firm with a roller or spade before and after sowing. An ounce will sow six square yards, and five to six pounds per acre. **3d and 6d per packet; 9d per ounce; 2s per ¼ lb.; 6s per lb., post free, except where otherwise priced.**

BROWN SPANISH—The best market Onion grown; large and firm, an excellent keeper. **1s 9d per ¼ lb., 5s per lb., post free**

BROWN GLOBE—Globular shape, same qualities as preceding. **1s 9d per ¼ lb., 5s per lb., post free.**

HUNTER RIVER RED—A grand Onion, of large size and fine form; skin deep purplish-red; flesh purplish-white, fine grained; an immense cropper and an excellent keeper. **2s 6d per ¼ lb., 8s per lb., post free.**

JAMES KEEPING—Brown, oval variety; good keeper.

WHITE SPANISH—Attains a large size and good flavour; straw coloured.

WHITE ITALIAN TRIPOLI FLAT MAMMOTH—Produces bulbs six to seven inches in diameter, very mild, silver skin.

SILVER SKIN (White Green)—Best pickling variety; very small.

POTATO—The well-known multiplier. **1s per ounce.**

3d and 6d per packet; 1s per ¼ lb.; 3s 6d per lb., post free.



Long Red Cayenne.

Peas

Although Peas will produce a fair crop in almost any soil, it repays one to use well-rotted manure, and, if possible, choose a deep, loamy soil. For main crop sow from February to May, and from this every two or three weeks throughout the season for succession. Sow in drills one inch deep, and two to four feet apart, according to the height of the Pea. Thin the plants to two or three inches if too thick. When the plants are two or three inches high they should be earthed up and staked; the dwarfier sorts, though sometimes grown without, will be benefited by a few sticks to keep them off the ground. One pint will sow a row of ten yards; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

6d per packet, 1s per quart; or post free, 1s per packet,
1s 6d per quart.

WRINKLED VARIETIES.

YORKSHIRE HERO— $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet (marrowfat), very productive, best for market or general use.

STRATAGEM—2 to 3 feet, large pods, heavy cropper and splendid flavour.

McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM—1 foot, early and good, small pods, but are produced in profusion.

AMERICAN WONDER—1 foot, pods and peas are deep green, excellent for private gardens.

ABUNDANCER— $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, large wrinkled Pea, of excellent quality, very branching habit; sow thinly.

THE DAISY—Height 12 to 15 inches, and is practically covered with handsome pods five inches in length, of exquisite flavour.

WM. HURST—The best early dwarf, blue wrinkled variety, of a robust, branching habit. The haulm is literally covered with pods containing eight or nine fine Peas of delicious marrow flavour, 1 foot high.

TELEPHONE—5 feet, the largest podded Pea known; grand sort for exhibition.

VEITCH'S PERFECTION— $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, good wrinkled marrowfat, of superior flavour.

PEAS

Post Free.

1s. per packet.

1s. 6d. per quart.



Yorkshire Hero.

ROUND VARIETIES.

CARTER'S FIRST CROP, or LIGHTNING— $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; best for cold districts; round, white pea.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET—2 feet; large pods, well filled and fine flavour.

DWARF SUGAR—Edible podded; it should be used in much the same way as a Wax Bean. The pods, when cooked, are very sweet and tender. 2s 6d per quart, post free.

Pumpkin

Sow in Spring, when danger from frost is over, in prepared hills, about eight feet apart; place about half a dozen seeds in each hill, leaving three of the strongest plants. Well-rotted manure should be used freely in preparing the hills. For other varieties, see Squash. American Winter Squashes are practically the same as our Table Pumpkins, and are, in many cases, superior, being dry and finer flavoured. In hills, 2 lbs. per acre.

3d and 6d per packet; 9d per ounce; 1s 9d per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 5s per lb., post free.

CROWN—A favourite variety, of medium size and fine quality.

IRONBARK—Very dry and good flavour, small in size, but a splendid keeper.

LARGE BUTTON—Fine dry sort, keeps well.

GRAMMA—Large, useful for pies, and is also largely grown for cattle.

JAPANESE PIE—Salmon flesh, fine grained and dry; the best for pies.

TURK'S CAP—A fine table variety and good keeper. 1s per ounce.

MAMMOTH CATTLE—Attains a large size, often 100 lbs. to 150 lbs. in weight.



Crown Pumpkin.

Never Sow Seeds (particularly small ones) too deep.



Long Scarlet Radish.

Radish

To grow this much-esteemed salad vegetable to perfection, the seed should be sown in a loose rich sandy loam; when the weather is dry, water abundantly to produce a rapid growth, to ensure nice tender crisp roots. If sown during the Summer, select a nice, cool aspect, or protect with bushes. Sow in drills, half an inch deep, and nine inches apart in the drills. Sowing may take place at any time throughout the year, choosing showery weather. An ounce will sow four square yards; eight to ten lbs. per acre.

3d and 6d per packet; 9d per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 2s per lb., post free.

LONG SCARLET—Crisp and good flavoured; best for market.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—Oval shaped, red with white tips, grows very quickly, and is very mild and tender.

CALIFORNIAN WHITE GIANT, CHINESE OR CELESTIAL—Attains a size of three inches in diameter, and six to eight inches long; sown about February, they can be drawn when required for use, all through the Winter; flesh solid and pure white.

RED AND WHITE TURNIP—Well-known early varieties.

ROUND RED, WHITE TIPPED—Handsome and delicious; colour bright red, tipped with white; crisp and sweet.

BLACK SPANISH—For Autumn sowing and Winter use; black skin, white flesh.

LONG WHITE NAPLES—A very handsome Radish, crisp and tender.

MIXED TURNIP—A mixture of all short, early varieties.

Rhubarb Sow early in Spring, in drills one inch deep, and fifteen inches apart. Thin out to about six inches. The following Spring prepare a bed richly manured, and transplant in rows two and a half to three feet apart, and the same distance in the rows. A bed so planted will last for years, if dug and manured early in Spring. Be careful not to allow the plants to run to seed; whenever seed stalks appear, cut them off. Rhubarb may be forced for Winter use in the same manner as Sea Kale.

3d and 6d per packet; 1s per ounce; 2s 6d per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 8s per lb., post free.

GIANT—The largest variety, fine for exhibition.

MYATT'S LINNAEUS—Very early and wonderfully prolific.

VICTORIA—Larger and later than Linnaeus, flavour excellent.

Roots 4d each, 3s 6d doz. Freight extra.

Rosella (Hibiscus Rosella)

The celebrated Queensland Rosella jam is made from the fleshy calyx of this plant, which can be grown successfully in the warmer districts of this State; but to ensure the plant arriving at maturity, we would recommend the seed to be sown under glass in July, and the plants may be planted out when all danger from frosts is over, in rows four to five feet apart. Light rich soil is the best.

3d and 6d per packet.

Salsify or Oyster Plant, and Scorzonera

These old-fashioned but delicate vegetables thrive well in our climate. Sow in hills or patches from two to three feet apart, in August. The roots are used like Carrots and Parsnips, and they can be cultivated in exactly the same manner—that is, in drills at similar distances, and similar soil. The clumps or hills mentioned are to provide for covering with boxes when the tops are to be blanched and used as Sea Kale or Asparagus. Salsify is often called the "Vegetable Oyster," as with certain cooking it resembles that mollusc in flavour.

3d and 6d per packet; 1s per ounce.

Sea Kale

Sow early in Spring, also in March, in drills one inch deep, and twelve to fifteen inches apart; thin out to six inches. The following Spring transplant into a bed deeply trenched and richly manured, in rows two and a half feet apart and fifteen inches in the rows; remove all flower shoots as soon as they appear. Shortly after planting, a light dressing of salt will be of advantage. To bring this plant to perfection it is necessary to blanch the leaves. This is done by covering them with earthenware pots or anything that will keep them dark and cool.

3d and 6d per packet; 1s per ounce.

Add 6d. to Cheques on Country Banks to pay exchange.

Spinach

Sow in drills half an inch deep and one foot apart, in rich light soil; thin out to six inches. The best months for sowing are February and March. A constant supply, however, may be had throughout the year with plenty of moisture and light shading. Sow every month for succession. One ounce will sow twenty yards drilled.

3d and 6d per packet; 9d per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 2s 6d per lb., post free.

**ROUND or SUMMER
PRICKLY or WINTER**

} Two favourite market garden varieties.

NEW ZEALAND—Will endure severe drought; very thick leaves.

SILVER or SPINACH BEET—Distinct from all others; the stem and the leaves only are used as Spinach. During the Summer it is an excellent substitute for cabbage.



Round Spinach

Squash

This delicious and wholesome vegetable should be grown in light, rich soil. Sow in Spring, soon as danger from frost is over, till December, in prepared beds, about four feet apart each way; or running varieties, double that distance. The custard and Crookneck sorts should be picked while the rind is quite tender, boiled whole, and well drained before placing on the table. The Winter Squashes can be used like Vegetable Marrows, but for storing they are equal to the best Pumpkins and superior in flavour, the orange-coloured flesh being dry, sweet and thick. Average weight, 10 lb.

3d and 6d per packet; 9d per ounce; 2s 6d per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., post free.



Custard Squash.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

CUSTARD YELLOW BUSH } These two are the earliest, and grown almost
CUSTARD WHITE BUSH } exclusively for first crop.

CROOKNECK BUSH—Fruit yellow, covered with warty excrescences; excellent flavour.

PINEAPPLE (Running Vine)—Peculiar shape, white skin and flesh, very prolific.

FOR SUMMER AND WINTER USE (RUNNING).

BOSTON MARROW—Skin yellow, flesh deep orange, dry, and fine grained; also excellent for jam.

HUBBARD—Skin bluish-green, yellow flesh, dry and excellent flavour.

ESSEX HYBRID—Short, cylindrical shape, bright orange-coloured flesh, very dry and sweet; a good keeper.

PERFECT GEM—A strong grower, as many as 24 Squashes having been produced on a single vine; about six inches in diameter, of a creamy white, with thin smooth shell. The flesh cooked is dry and sweet; a splendid keeper.

MARBLE HEAD—Resembles the Hubbard, but has grey skin; a good keeper, dry and very productive, and of the finest flavour.

FORDHOOK—Fine grain, very sweet and productive, can be used at any time of their growth; skin very thin; good keeper.

Strawberry Seeds

Strawberry plants so often fail when packed for long journeys that we determined to import a supply of seed, which we now offer. Customers will be thus enabled to secure a supply of this delicious fruit.

Finest large fruited sorts, 6d and 1s per packet.

ALPINE STRAWBERRY—Sow in the Autumn—they will bear some fruit the following Summer. The fruit are not large, but have an exquisite flavour, and the plants bear continuously all the summer. 6d per packet.

Sweet Potato, Plants

Plant from middle of September to January in rows three feet apart each way, in well manured ground, a light soil being the most suitable. The two following varieties are of excellent flavour and very prolific:—

LONG WHITE MALTESE, RED OVAL SHAPED. 9d per doz., postage 3d per doz. extra.



Essex Hybrid Squash.



Turnip Sorts.

LONG WHITE or JERSEY NAVET—Fine flavour, suitable for hot climates.

LAING'S GARDEN SWEDE—Purple top, medium size, for garden cultivation.

Tomato

The Tomato has become a universal favourite on account of its splendid qualities. Many prefer it served up in a ripe state, with pepper, salt and vinegar, to any other way, though when cooked with steak it imparts a delicious flavour. It (Yellow Plum) also makes very good jam, sauce, etc., and when about half ripe makes an admirable pickle. The soil should be well manured. Sow in Spring and Summer after frost, in very shallow drills, or for early crops in pots under cover. When plants are about four inches high, transplant to four feet apart. Tomatoes grown on trellis are clean, ripen more evenly, and are less liable to rot. A judicious stopping of shoots and thinning of fruit much improves their size and quality. Sow in beds to transplant, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. for an acre.

3d and 6d per packet.

ATLANTIC PRIZE—One of the earliest, smooth skin, bright red, and of good size. 2s per oz.

PONDEROSA—Rich crimson, smooth skin, firm flesh; best for exhibition. 2s 6d per oz.

CARTER'S DEDHAM FAVOURITE—Smooth red-dish purple coloured fruit, juicy, with few seeds, and of the best flavour. 3s per oz.

IGNOTUM—Large, smooth and solid, deep red colour, handsome and uniform, invaluable market variety. 2s 6d per oz.

LARGE RED SMOOTH—Superior quality, an abundant bearer. 9d per oz.

DWARF CHAMPION—Smooth red fruit, borne on self-supporting stems, more uniform than any other variety. 1s 6d per oz.

DWARF GOLDEN CHAMPION—New, very early, smooth large yellow fruit. 2s 6d per oz.

DUKE OF YORK—Colour rich scarlet, round in shape, flesh firm and fine flavour. 1s 6d per oz.

TROPHY, SELECTED—Red, fruit smooth, solid; best for market and packing. 1s per oz.

MIKADO—Fruit purplish red, very large. 1s 6d per oz.

EARLY RED RUBY—Earliest of all large-sized Tomatoes; combines good form, rich crimson colour and solidity. 1s 6d per oz.

ACME—Medium size, smooth, very solid and a great bearer; colour crimson, with a pinkish tinge. 2s per oz.

GOLDEN TROPHY—Large, yellow; well formed. 1s 6d per oz.

Plants of the above from August to December 6d per dozen, 3s per 100; postage extra.

Tomato (Tree)

(Cythomandra Betacea).

warm situation, under glass, and transplant when large enough to handle.

6d per packet. Plants, 6d each. Postage, 6d extra.

Turnip

A rich mellow soil suits best. Sow February to May for main crop, avoiding fresh manure, in shallow drills about twelve to eighteen inches apart; thin out six to nine inches in the drills (the greater distance being in each instance for Swedes). Small sowings may be made—weather being favourable—throughout the year for succession; but if dry weather sets in the Turnips will be small. One ounce will sow ten square yards.

3d and 6d per packet; 9d per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 2s 6d per lb., post free.

Special Prices quoted for Large Quantities.

WHITE STONE or SNOWBALL—A very hardy variety, good flavour.

WHITE NEPAUL—Flat shaped, strap leaf; best for market.

RED TOP AMERICAN STONE—Much like the preceding, but with a pink top.

ORANGE JELLY or GOLDEN BALL—Beautiful yellow flesh, rich and excellent.

EARLY SIX WEEKS—Pure white in colour, round, very early.

SKIRVING'S PURPLE-TOP SWEDE—The finest stock of "Imperial" Swede ever offered. For general purposes.



Ignotum Tomato.

KING HUMBERT—Small plum-shaped Tomato; very early. 2s per oz.

GREEN GAGE—Medium size yellow variety. 2s per oz.

RED CHERRY—Hardest sort, small; useful for pickling. 1s 6d per oz.

YELLOW PLUM—Oval shape; useful for preserves. 1s 6d per oz.

SCARLET PEAR-SHAPED—Small, handsome, and early. 1s 6d per oz.

PEACH—Similar in appearance to a highly-coloured Peach; excellent flavour. 2s per oz.



Long White Vegetable Marrow.

Vegetable Marrow

Cultivated and used in the same way as Squash and Pumpkin.

3d and 6d per packet; 9d per ounce; 2s per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.;
6s per lb., post free.

LONG WHITE—A favourite sort, delicate flavour and very productive; trailing.

LONG GREEN—Of trailing and very prolific habit; fruit handsome and superior flavour.

LONG-FRUITED BUSH (White)—Large fruit, of excellent quality; requires less space than the above.

RICE MARROW—Delicious vegetable; when boiled the flesh separates like grains of rice.

MOORE'S VEGETABLE CREAM—Very productive; fruit of medium size, but produced in large numbers.

Choko

(*Sechium edule*)

These can be supplied during August, the best month to plant. The vine is very strong growing, and requires plenty of water and manure. The fruit, which is white and about the size of a small Squash, is cooked like the ordinary Marrow, either boiled or baked. The fruit is really the seed and is planted whole.

3d each, Postage extra

. SELECTED SEED POTATOES .

We supply all the leading kinds at lowest market rates. The season for planting varies according to climate; in warm positions where there is no danger from frost the early crop may be planted in July, varying up to October in cold, frosty districts, and a good planting for winter crop may be put in during February. Any fairly good garden soil will answer, and well-decomposed manure or bone-dust may be freely used. For Summer planting, the Potatoes should be planted whole, but in the early Spring tubers of fairly good size may be cut into two, three, or four sets, with good results. When planted whole, about 4 cwt. to the acre will be found sufficient; but when cut about 2 cwt. will plant an acre. The land should be deeply dug or ploughed and the crop planted in rows two and a half to three feet apart, and the Potatoes about one foot apart in the rows and about four inches deep. When the plants are four to six inches above ground they should be hilled up. We stock the following varieties:—

Early Rose	Kidney	Red Ruby	Manhattan	Northern Star (New)
Early Vermont	Brownell's Beauty	Snowflake	Beauty of Hebron	Eldorado (New)
and others.				

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

LIST IN JULY.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Your seeds cannot be surpassed, I have always found them to be up to the standard and am highly pleased with them; I trust they always will be."
"ROBERT MOORE, Hornsby."

"I am pleased to inform you that your Short Stem Cabbage is getting famed here, it can beat the Succession, having far more solid hearts. If you have any high-grade Short Stem Cabbage seed next season I shall pay a higher price than ordinary. It is the best Cabbage for hot districts. Our neighbour expresses his intention of getting your Short Stem Cabbage seed next year."
"WILLIAM STEWART, Spring Creek, Queensland."

"I find there is no agent here for your seeds, and I like them far above all others, and may say safely that I had better results with your seeds last year than with anyone else's. Kindly forward catalogue."

"ERNEST H. HANSON, Vinedale, Queensland."

Pay attention to proper season for Sowing Seeds.

CULINARY PLANTS AND ROOTS.

ARTICHOKES

GLOBE—Green and Purple, Plants, **6s** per doz.

JERUSALEM PURPLE, JERUSALEM NEW WHITE—Tubers obtainable June until September. Plant same manner as Potatoes. **3d** per lb.; postage extra; **12s** per cwt.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

(from June until September)

Plant into well-drained beds, composed of sandy loam, stable manure, and coarse sea sand, in rows eighteen inches apart, and a foot apart in the rows; then cover with four inches of good made soil, and about four inches of manure and light soil in Winter. Early in Spring dress with salt and fork in.

Conover's Colossal, Giant Purple, Camden Park Strain—All varieties, 1 to 3 years old, **5s** to **7s 6d** per 100; carriage extra.



RHUBARB ROOTS

(from May until November)

Prepare a bed richly manured, and transplant in rows two and a half to three feet apart, and the same distance in the rows. A bed so planted will last for years, if dug and manured early in Spring. Be careful not to allow the plants to run to seed; whenever seed stalks appear cut them off. Rhubarb may be forced for Winter use in the same manner as Sea Kale.

Giant

Myatt's Linnæus
Victoria

Well-known market varieties. **4d** each, **3s 6d** doz.; carriage extra.

Topp's Crimson Winter—A hardy variety, producing long crimson stalks in districts where the frosts are not too severe during the Winter months when other varieties are at rest. **6d** each, **5s** doz., carriage extra.

PLANTS

All varieties are grown from our own seeds at "Darling" Nursery and "Loch Maree" Nursery, Thornleigh.

BROCCOLI

BRUSSELLS SPROUTS

Can be supplied from February until June. **1s 6d** per 100; carriage extra.

CAULIFLOWER—The following varieties are ready from February until July. **1s 6d** per 100; carriage extra. Quotations for large quantities on application.

Early London,
Italian Giant,

Large Asiatic,
Walcheren,

Autumn Giant.



CABBAGE PLANTS

(1s per 100; carriage extra)

Special quotations for large quantities.

East Ham,
St. John's Day,
Succession
Shepherd's Short Stem

London Market,
Savoy (Winter Cabbage),

Sugarloaf,
Early York,

These two can be supplied from January until November, and are recommended for the Summer months.



Drumhead Savoy.

CELERY

(1s 6d per 100; carriage extra)

Superb White—Supplied at any time during the year.

LETTUCE

(1s per 100; carriage extra)

Varieties for Summer and Winter always on hand.



White Celery.

TOMATO PLANTS

(6d per dozen; or 9d per dozen, post free. 3s per 100; or 4s per 100, post free.)

Among others the following can be had from July until November:—

Earliana,
Burwood Prize,
Mikado,

Trophy,
Large Red Smooth,
Golden Trophy,

Red Ruby,
Dwarf Champion,
Ignotum,

Ponderosa,
Peach,
Atlantic Prize.

HERBS

(3d each; postage, 3d extra)

Sage,

Marjoram,

Thyme,

Mint.

MISCELLANEOUS ROOTS and PLANTS.

Chives—In clumps. **6d** each; post free, **9d**. **Sea Kale**—Plants during Winter months. **6s** per dozen; carriage extra. **Horse Radish**—Throughout the year. **3s** per dozen; carriage extra. **Ginger**—Dry, **6d** per lb.; post free, **1s 3d** per lb.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—See page 18.

EDIBLE BULBS.

GARLIC—Obtainable nearly all the year round. Usual price, **6d** per lb.; post free, **1s 3d** per lb.

POTATO ONIONS—Obtainable from February till May. **4d** per lb.; post free, **1s 1d** per lb.

SHALLOTS—Obtainable from February till October. Usual price, **6d** per lb.; post free, **1s 3d** per lb.

TREE ONIONS—February till May. Usual price, **9d** per lb.; post free, **1s 6d** per lb.

Prices per cwt. on application.

Correspondents are invited to report results.

ROOT CROPS.



Mangel—Mammoth
Long Red.

SWEDE Thrives best in a rich loamy soil. For main crop sow February to March, weather being favourable. Where grass is scarce during Winter, Swedes will be found first-class feed for sheep and cattle. The Swedes may be stored or graved the same as Potatoes, and kept fresh and good for a considerable time. Sow 2 to 3 lbs. per acre in drills.

6d per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1s 9d per lb.; or post paid 9d per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2s 6d per lb.

SKIRVING'S PURPLE TOP—The finest stock of the "Imperial" Swede ever offered for general purposes.

CHAMPION PURPLE TOP—Large uniform roots, very heavy cropping Swede.

EMPEROR GREEN TOP—Hardy and good keeper.

TURNIP These are planted at times in preference to the Swede, owing to their earliness, and not being so strong in flavour. Sow during February and March, weather being favourable, at the rate of two to three pounds per acre in drills.

6d per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1s 9d per lb.; or post paid 9d per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2s 6d per lb.

PURPLE TOP ABERDEEN—Very large and good quality, yellow fleshed.

GREEN TOP ABERDEEN—Very solid and capital feeder.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE—The largest of all the white-fleshed varieties.

MANGEL A very valuable fodder for dairy stock. They thrive in a rich loamy soil, yielding from 30 to 40 tons per acre, and may be stored for a considerable time. Every dairy farmer should cultivate the mangel, as it adds considerably to the quantity of milk. The seed should be sown about two inches apart in drills, which should be two feet from row to row, and the plants afterwards thinned out to one foot apart. Sow in August, September or October; also in February, in warm districts; soak the seed in water 24 hours, then sow immediately. Four to five pounds are sufficient for an acre.

6d per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1s 6d per lb.; or post paid 9d per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2s per lb.

MONARCH—The finest type of long red Mangel; producing an immense weight per acre.

MAMMOTH LONG RED—Large red roots, suitable for deep soils.

CHAMPION YELLOW GLOBE—The best for shallow soils; roots heavy and well shaped.

BEET, Sugar, Vilmorin's improved

Valuable for cattle feeding; grows to a large size. Extensively cultivated in France and Germany for the extraction of sugar. Sow during February and again during September and October, at the rate of 4 to 6 lbs. per acre. 1s 6d per lb., or 2s per lb. post free.

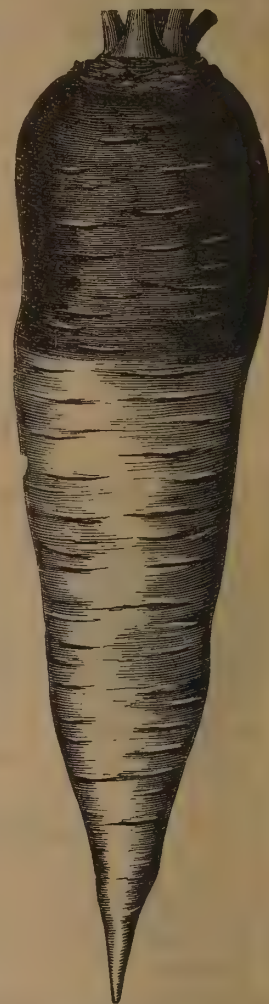
CARROT Sow latter end of August or September, February and March, in rich loose soil, in rows 15 inches apart; and when well up thin out to five or six inches. Four to six pounds are sufficient to sow an acre. This will be found a very useful crop, and requires but little attention. 2s 6d per lb., or 3s per lb. post free.

LARGE RED ALTRINGHAM—A desirable sort for either garden or field culture.

WHITE BELGIAN—Large white roots, often weighing 4 or 5 lbs. each. Cultivated for stock feeding only.

CHICORY The roots are used when dried, roasted and ground for mixing with coffee. Requires first-class loamy or sandy soil. Cultivate the same as Carrots, sowing about 5 lbs. of seed to the acre.

LARGE ROOTED—Large clean white roots, the best, 2s 6d per lb., post free.



Carrot—White
Belgian.

Break up new land and leave it to pulverise.

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD CROPS

(PRICES SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATION.)



Japanese
Buckwheat.

BEAN, Soja or Soy (*Soja Hispida*) The haulm is stiff, and they have numerous branches covered with heavy foliage, which makes fine fodder for stock; cut when in flower. The pods are produced in clusters of from 2 to 5, and contain each 4 smooth and white seeds, which can be used like green peas, or when dry as a haricot bean. Sow 7 lbs. per acre. **1s** per lb.

HORSE BEAN, Heligoland or Tick

These give a large yield on heavy soil. Sow from the end of March to August, in good firm soil, in drills, so as to admit of horse-hoeing between the rows. Two bushels of seed to the acre. **6s** per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT This will produce a heavy crop in a few weeks, provided the weather is favourable, but it will not stand frost. It is used for milling, fodder, green manure and poultry, and also useful for bees. Sow from August to March $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre broadcast, 1 bushel drilled.

SILVER-HULLED—An improvement on the common variety, yielding nearly double under the same conditions. **9s** per bushel.

JAPANESE—The straw of this is heavier, branches more, and does not need to be sown as thickly as other kinds. It is enormously prolific, and ripens a week earlier than the silver-hulled. **9s** per bushel.

CABBAGE The following varieties are grown exclusively for cattle feeding. Our stocks are saved from selected plants, and sure to give good results. Sow from February till May in beds of good soil, and transplant into rows about 15 inches apart each way; one pound of seed being sufficient for an acre. **4s** per lb., post free.

LARGE DRUMHEAD—Large solid heads, a heavy yielder.

CHAMPION OX—Larger than the above, but not as solid.

COW PEA (*White, with Black Eye; Clay-Coloured, and Black, New-Era*) A splendid Summer fodder plant. Should

be sown late in Spring, and during summer it produces enormous crops of the most nutritious fodder, specially recommended for dairy stock. It is also largely used as green manure, and the seed of the white variety makes a splendid haricot. It thrives in any fairly good soil. Sow in drills 3 feet apart, and the seed 1 foot apart in the drills; 10 lb. is sufficient to sow one acre; for

green manuring 30 to 50 lbs. broadcast, and the crop ploughed in just when the seed pods have formed. **3d** per lb. Special quotations for large quantities.

KALE, Thousand Headed A superior variety of Kale, often attaining the height of 4 feet, and yielding two or three pullings in a season. It is hardy in any average climate, and very useful for all classes of stock, more especially sheep. Sow broadcast 2 or 3 lbs. per acre in drills, thinning out where required, or sow in a bed of fairly good soil and transplant into rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way; season from March until August. One pound of seed will produce sufficient plants to plant an acre. **3s** per lb., or **4s** per lb., post free.

MUSTARD There is always a limited demand for the seeds of this crop among the condiment manufacturers. Sow during the Autumn in rich loamy soil, in drills at the rate of 6 lbs. to the acre. **9d** per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; **2s** per lb., post free.

MELON (CATTLE) In dry climates, where grass is scarce, the Cattle Melon should prove a great help. Sow from September to end of December in sandy loam. Half-pound of seed to an acre. **1s 9d** per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., **5s** per lb., post free.

When sowing please read instructions in this Catalogue.

Miscellaneous Field Crops—continued.

PEAS (FIELD), Blue and Grey Sow from April until June in drills at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, or, if broadcasted, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels will be required. The soil should be deeply worked. This is a useful crop, the straw and seeds being both valuable; the grey being especially useful for feeding hogs. Prices on application.

PEANUTS 6d per lb., or 1s per lb. post free. These do well in warm districts, and a light soil, well broken up. Partly break the shell in half and drop in drills three feet apart and 12 inches between the nuts and about 3 inches deep. Harvest when the vines turn yellow, and while most of the nuts still cling to the roots. After the crop is harvested, pigs or poultry turned on to the ground will soon clear up any nuts or remnants that may be left.

PUMPKIN Sow in Spring, after frosts are over, in favourable weather. To secure a good crop, manure heavily. One pound of seed will sow an acre. 1s 9d per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5s per lb., post free.

Mammoth Cattle, Gramma, and Mixed.

RAPE, Essex Broadleaf On average soils this plant grows to about 18 inches high. It forms a valuable change of food for sheep, and for this purpose is largely grown in New Zealand. It is exceedingly valuable as green manure, for which purpose a top-dressing should be given immediately after harvest, worked into the land with a scarifier, and the seed sown broadcast. It may be ploughed in as soon as large enough, or a flock of sheep may be fed on it for a few days previous to the ploughing. Six pounds required to sow an acre broadcast, four pounds, drilled. 4d per lb., 28s per cwt., or 10d per lb. post free. Special quotations for large quantities on application.

SALTBUSH (Tall and Dwarf) We have much pleasure in being able to offer seed of this highly esteemed fodder plant. It flourishes in dry, hot climates, and continues fresh and green long after all other grasses are dried up. Stock prefer it to any other pasture. We would recommend every stockowner to cultivate a few acres of this useful plant. Nothing is better calculated to keep stock in good health and condition, and when they can get an occasional feed of Saltbush it will be unnecessary to go to the expense of providing Rock Salt, which is often difficult to procure. If carefully sown in drills, 2 lbs. will be sufficient for an acre. 5s per lb., post free. List of varieties and prices for large quantities on application.

SAINFOIN (Esparcette) An excellent forage plant for a dry climate, especially adapted for poor dry soils. The seed is rather harder to germinate than most of the forage plants; it may be sown broadcast or in drills during Autumn; 30 to 40 lbs. to the acre. 1s 6d per lb., or 2s per lb. post free.

SHEEP'S BURNETT A very valuable and nutritious fodder plant. It will thrive on poor soils, and resists drought well on account of its sending a long tap root into the earth, and furnishes a good change of food for sheep or milch cows. Sow March to August; 15 lbs. to 20 lbs. to the acre. 9d per lb., or 1s 3d per lb. post free. Special price for large lots.

SUNFLOWER (Large Russian) A well-known plant, thriving almost everywhere, the seeds of which are excellent food for poultry. Sow from August to December, in drills 3 to 4 feet apart, thin out to same distance apart. 7 lbs. per acre. 1s per lb., or post free 1s 6d per lb.

TAGOSTASTE (Cytissus proliferous) 3s 6d per lb., or 4s post free. This plant is entirely distinct from the "Medicago" family. It is a hard wooded tree shrub 16 to 18 feet high. A forage plant, which stock are fond of, and the flowers are useful for bees. Valuable in hot, dry districts, as it roots deeply and is a very hardy perennial plant. Sow in Autumn and Spring, and thin out the plants to 10 or 13 feet apart.

TARES or VETCHES Usually sown in conjunction with Barley, and yielding together an enormous amount of forage, which may be made into hay. March and April are the best months to sow. If sown alone, one bushel to the acre; if with Barley, half bushel of Tares to one bushel of Barley. 9s per bushel; special prices for large quantities. Black or Golden.

TEOSINTE REANA (Eucahlæna Luxurians) Will only do well in hot climates. It grows to a height of 10 or 12 feet, yielding an abundance of forage, resembling Maize in appearance, but sends up a large number of shoots. 6d per packet, 4s 6d per lb., or 5s post free.

TOBACCO Thrives best in rich, deep sandy loam. The seeds being very small, great care should be exercised in sowing. Sow July or August, in finely prepared beds, and transplant in Spring. One ounce of seed is sufficient to raise enough plants for one acre.

Broad Dutch, Connecticut, Havana, Ohio or Maryland, Virginian or James' River, Latakia, Long-leaved Kentucky. 6d per packet, 2s per oz.

Hundreds of Letters reach us testifying to the Superior Quality of our Seeds.

SORGHUMS AND MILLETS.

Prices Subject to Fluctuation.

Samples and Prices on application.

SORCHUM There is no doubt that this is the most valuable Summer fodder plant for the greater portion of New South Wales, producing enormous crops of succulent forage, six to seven feet high, during the hottest and driest months. Sow from September to January; 30 lbs. to the acre broadcast and 7 lbs. drilled.

EARLY AMBER CANE—The earliest and sweetest variety. The stalks are thin and well covered with foliage; ripens in about four months. Usual price, 3d to 6d per lb.

PLANTER'S FRIEND—A well-known fodder plant, coarser in stalk than the preceding, and ripens in about five months. Three cuttings may be taken from it in one season, which means about fifteen tons of green stuff. On very rich ground this seed is sown up to the rate of 50 lbs. to the acre. Usual price, 3d to 6d per lb.

SORGHUM SACCHARATUM (black seed)—Similar to Planter's Friend, but much sweeter and heavier in foliage. Usual price, 3d to 6d per lb.

KAFFIR CORN Produces an immense crop of stalks and leaves, which are readily eaten by all kinds of stock. The yield of seed is also very heavy, and very useful for feeding to poultry or pigs. Cultivate in the same way as Sorghum. 4d to 6d per lb., or 1s per lb., post free.



HUNGARIAN MILLET One of the best drought-resisting forage plants in cultivation, of which stock are very fond. It ripens in from 60 to 70 days, yielding a large amount of green feed and about three tons of excellent hay to the acre. On this account it is being sown in larger quantities each year. Sow from September till February at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre drilled, or 20 lbs. broadcast. Usual price, 4d per lb., 28s per cwt.

WHITE FRENCH MILLET This variety was sown to a great extent during last Summer with good results, owing to the scarcity of the Hungarian Millet, which crop it closely resembles, except that it matures in less time. Usual price, 4d per lb.

PEARL MILLET A most valuable fodder plant, producing three times the amount of green fodder under the same conditions as the well known Indian Maize. It grows to a height of 8 or 10 feet, and is much relished by stock. Sow 7 lbs. to the acre drilled. 1s 6d per lb., or 2s post free.

EVERGREEN MILLET, OR JOHNSON'S GRASS—A perennial grass, with long, cane-like roots, and an abundance of nutritious leaves. It will grow in almost any soil or situation, and resists drought well. If once introduced almost impossible to eradicate; therefore don't sow near the garden or cultivated paddocks. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre in Spring and Autumn. 1s 6d per lb., or 2s post free.

BROOM MILLET Valuable only for broom making. Sow from September till October in drills, 2 to 3 feet apart, at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre. The soil should be kept well worked while the crop is growing, and as soon as the seeds are well formed, bend the tops over about six inches below where the heads start to branch. Seeds may be fed to pigs or poultry. Sample and price on application.

SEED GRAINS.

OWING to the fluctuations of the market rates, we have withheld the prices of following lines, but shall be happy to forward samples and prices on application. **Seed Grains and Potatoes are sold for net cash only.**

MAIZE Our stocks are selected from the best maize-growing districts, and usually comprise—

Early Leaming,	Ninety-Day,	Sovereign,
Golden King,	Mastodon,	Large White,
Horsetooth,	Red Hogan,	Hickory King,
	and others.	

BARLEY Cape, English and Skinless.

OATS White Tartarian, } Side bearing; very good
Black Tartarian } for all purposes.

POTATO, } Short and heavy; cultivated for the
SPARROWBILL } grain.

ALGERIAN—The finest for hay, and rustproof.

RYE Best English and Emerald.

WHEAT Tuscan, Llamas, Manitoba, Steinwedel, and others.

Land for Farm Crops cannot be ploughed too often.



PASTURE GRASSES.

WE bestow much care and attention upon this important branch of our business, which is year by year increasing. Our Customers may feel assured that they will get the very best Seeds, clean and true to name.

Samples and Prices of all Grasses, Clover, and Lucerne Seeds Post Free on Application, with practical directions for sowing, if required, and reliable information on all farm seeds. Please state approximate quantity required when writing.

SOWING GRASS SEED FOR PERMANENT PASTURE.

THE formation and improvement of permanent pastures is one of the most important objects a squatter or farmer can give attention to. Many thousands of useless acres of land could be made remunerative by a judicious sowing of Grass Seeds. Plough the land thoroughly during the Summer months and allow it to lie for some time exposed to the atmosphere before harrowing. All weeds and rubbish gathered on the land should be burned and spread about. The harrows should be then used to make the soil sufficiently fine for sowing; the seed should be sown, if possible, just before rain. March and April are the best months to sow, but if the weather be favourable, Grass Seed may be sown at any time during the year. The grass should not be cut, nor cattle allowed to feed, until the roots get a firm hold of the soil. Two or three bushels should be sown to the acre for this purpose.

SOWING GRASS SEED WITHOUT PLOUGHING.

NATURAL pastures may be greatly improved, without using the plough or harrows, by sowing Grass Seed as follows:—Select calm showery weather; mix the Grass Seed with a little sand or fine soil in the proportion of one bushel of seed to five pounds of sand or soil; mix together and make slightly moist; then fill a cart with the mixture; let one man drive, and another, with a long-handled shovel, scatter the seed right and left over the tail of the cart, as it is driven along. Good soil only should be selected for this treatment. A flock of sheep should be driven after the cart to tread the seed in. In a good season this will be found to answer admirably. Seed may be sown in this way during the months of March, April, May and June. Suitable Seeds for the above can be supplied at 6s 6d per bushel.

SPECIAL GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.

WE have devoted much care and attention in selecting suitable Mixtures for Permanent Pastures; our long experience enables us to offer the best mixture for this purpose.

No. 1 Mixture, FOR ONE ACRE. For Warm Districts.		No. 2 Mixture, FOR ONE ACRE. For Very Warm Districts.		No. 3 Mixture, FOR ONE ACRE. For Cool Districts.		No. 4 Mixture, FOR ONE ACRE. For Moist Soils.	
	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
Cocksfoot Grass	8	Prairie Grass	20	Perennial Rye Grass	20	Prairie Grass	12
Prairie Grass	15	Cocksfoot Grass	12	Cocksfoot Grass	10	Perennial Rye Grass	12
Perennial Rye Grass	10	Perennial Rye Grass	5	Prairie Grass	5	Cocksfoot Grass	12
Rib Grass	2	Rib Grass	2	Timothy	2	Timothy	2
Lucerne	3	Lucerne	1	White Clover	1	Trefoil	1
Mixed Clovers	2	Mixed Clovers	1	Rib Grass	1	Mixed English Grasses	3
	40	Sheep's Fescue	1	Oow Grass (Peren. Red Clover)	1	White and Red Clover	4
			42	Mixed English Grasses	2		46
					42		
Price per acre, 16s.		Price per acre, 16s. 6d.		Price per acre, 17s. 6d.		Price per acre, 21s.	

This is the Oldest Established Seed Business in Australia.

COCKSFOOT

(*Dactylis Glomerata*).

A Grass of early and rapid growth, succeeding well in any situation. It is a splendid grass, and, with the exception of Rye Grass, is the most generally sown; it is much relished by stock, and bears heavy crops of feed, growing rapidly after being cut or grazed. Sow two bushels to the acre.

The samples we offer are thoroughly cleaned and saved from well-kept pastures.

Machine dressed, 9s 6d per bushel; Farmers' samples, 8s 6d per bushel.

COUCH

(*Cynodon Dactylon*).

The "Durbha Grass" of Hindostan, well known and highly valued for its drought-resisting properties. For dry seasons it cannot be surpassed; every stockholder should sow it for Summer feed, as it will grow during the very hottest months, when all other grasses appear to have no nourishment left; in warm districts the best grass for croquet and tennis courts, and unequalled for binding loose, sandy soils. This grass should only be sown in warm weather; certainly not between April and September. Ten pounds to the acre. 1s 6d per lb., or post free 2s. Special price for large lots.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL

(*Cynosurus Cristatus*).

Valuable in permanent pastures or for sheep runs, forming a close turf; particularly suitable for lawns. It is rather fine, small foliage, bears grazing well, and roots deeply, causing it to resist drought better than most grasses. 2s per lb., or post free 2s 6d.



Sheep's (*Festuca ovina*) lawns, mixed with other grasses. 1s per lb.

FESCUE.

CHEWING'S (*Festuca duriuscula* var *Chewings*)—A variety of hard Fescue, successfully grown in Southland, N.Z., and elsewhere. It thrives luxuriantly on the light stony soils, and on it sheep fatten rapidly. Its habit is to form a close tuft, and by no means do its roots spread like many of the varieties of natural grasses. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 1s per lb., 20 lb. lots 9d per lb.

HARD (*Festuca duriuscula*)—Well adapted for sheep pastures on soils of a loose nature, and will resist drought well. It is also good for



Cocksfoot.

MEADOW (*Festuca pratensis*)—Thrives well on good moist soils. It is excellent for permanent pasture. The leaves are very tender and sweet, and well liked by stock. 1s per lb.

PURPLE (*Festuca rubra*)—A sub-variety of *Festuca duriuscula*; especially suited for dry, loose soil, as the roots are of a binding nature. 1s per lb.

SHEEP'S (*Festuca ovina*)—Excellent for sheep pastures, succeeding in poor, light soils which other Grasses refuse; is also very useful for lawns, being short and dense in growth. 1s per lb.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

(*Poa Pratensis*).

A good, permanent grass, thriving on a variety of soils, and retaining its verdure during the hottest months. The roots are of a creeping habit, like Couch, and requires more time than other grasses to become established. 1s per lb.

MEADOW GRASS.

SMOOTH (*Poa Pratensis*)—A valuable grass in mixtures for all soils when sown during Autumn and Winter. 1s per lb.

ROUGH STALKED (*Poa Trivialis*)—Adapted for damp soils and sheltered situations, and very nutritious; greatly liked by cattle. 1s 9d per lb.

WOOD (*Poa Nemoralis*)—Excellent for either pastures or pleasure ground, thriving well under trees or in the open country. All these Meadow Grasses may be sown at any time throughout the year, should the weather prove favourable. They prefer light soils. 1s 6d per lb.

MEADOW FOXTAIL

(*Alopecurus Pratensis*).

One of the best Meadow Grasses, adapted to moist soils and relished by all kinds of stock; good in mixtures for permanent pastures, but does not mature fully for a couple of seasons until it gets a firm hold. 1s 6d per lb.

PASPALUM DILATATUM.

The leading Grass for the Northern Rivers, and can be well recommended for all climates; giving large quantities of feed during the hottest and driest weather. It should be sown in the Spring and Summer months, in drills three feet apart. If sown in this way, 7 lbs. will cover an acre; if broadcasted, about double this quantity will be required. 1s per lb., or special prices quoted for large quantities.

The best results are obtained by planting roots which come away at once. Roots, 1s 6d per 100; 10s per 1000. 2000 roots to the acre.

PRAIRIE

(*Bromus Shraderei*).

Well known as being one of the most valuable and nutritious grasses, as it grows continually throughout the year should the weather prove favourable. In rich lands it produces very heavy crops of beautiful green fodder. As a fodder grass it is unsurpassed, and will bear cutting four or five times during the year. Three bushels should be sown in poor land; two is sufficient in rich soil. Usual price, 4s 6d per bushel.

Rich Soil requires less Seed to crop it than poor.

RHODES GRASS

(*Chloris Virgata*).

A new Grass from South Africa, cultivated by the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who had done a great deal to make it known to stock-owners. This promises to be one of the best grasses for fodder purposes. When first planted it resembles Couch, but after the shoots have covered the ground the growth assumes an upright habit, finally attaining a height of from 4 to 6 feet. Is much relished by cattle and horses, and makes excellent hay. Price per packet, **1s**. Roots, **2s 6d** per 100, **20s** per 1,000, carriage extra.



Rye Grass.

RIB GRASS

(*Plantago Lanceolata*).

Will produce an abundant amount of herbage where there is sufficient moisture. A small quantity of seed should be sown with all permanent pasture mixtures; sown alone, 20 lbs. to the acre. Spring or Autumn are the best months. Loose, dry soil suits this grass the best. **6d** per lb.

RYE GRASS (Perennial).

(*Lolium Perenne*).

Probably one of the most important grasses grown in this and the neighbouring States. It is very nutritious, and eaten readily by stock. It will produce an enormous quantity of Grass in favourable weather in any well cultivated soil. It forms the basis of all mixtures for permanent pastures, and assists grasses of less robust habit to quickly establish themselves.

Poverty Bay, extra prime, **7s** per bushel.

Heavy machine cleaned, **5s 6d** per bushel.

Good farmers' sample, **4s** per bushel.

RYE GRASS (Italian).

(*Lolium Italicum*).

A valuable annual variety, thriving in almost any soil, and yielding early and abundant fodder. Sow in Autumn for cutting or grazing the next Spring.

5s 6d per bushel.

NATAL RED TOP GRASS.

(*Tricholæna Rosea*).

A new Grass from New Guinea, succeeding in the warmer parts of the State. Will stand the drought well, highly nutritious, and much relished by stock. Will not stand severe frosts. **4s** per lb.

SWEET VERNAL.

(*Anthroxanthum Odoratum*).

Useful as a mixture with other grasses on account of its early growth; it emits an agreeable odour when cut for hay. **1s 6d** per lb.

TEXAS BLUE GRASS.

(*Poa Arachnifera*).

This Grass, though not exactly a novelty, has been tried experimentally in this State, and, as we have had enquiries for the Seed, we have saved a quantity at our Darling Nursery, for distribution in small packets. This grass is of a perennial creeping habit, stands drought and heat well, and should prove a valuable addition for pasture purposes, when sown with other grasses. Best time to sow is Autumn and Spring, during showery weather. **1s** per packet. Roots, **2s 6d** per 100, carriage extra.

TIMOTHY.

(*Phleum Pratense*).

Very productive and thrives on almost any soil; a valuable variety for use in mixtures, for strong and tenacious soils, said to contain a greater proportion of nutritive matter than any other Grass. When sown alone, 30 lbs. is ample for an acre. **8d** per lb.

Specially Prepared Lawn Mixtures.

OUR long experience enables us to offer a splendid mixture of the above, of all the choicest grasses adapted for pleasure grounds. Before sowing takes place, the ground should be well dug and manured, and raked perfectly smooth. Cover the seeds very slightly with earth, and roll or press down with the back of a spade. It is well to remember that to secure a good turf it is necessary to cut the grass frequently, as the oftener you mow the finer and softer it gets. Tennis courts should be rolled occasionally. About 60 to 80 lbs. are required for an acre.

OUR "UNRIVALLED" EVERGREEN MIXTURE—

For Lawns of any extent we recommend this, our best mixture. **1s 6d** per lb., **25s** per bushel of 20 lbs.

FINEST DWARF MIXED—

For sowing cricket and pleasure grounds. **1s** per lb., **17s 6d** per bushel.

Buffalo Grass.

THIS is one of the hardest grasses yet introduced, and flourishes in situations where few others will grow; it can hardly be misplaced. It grows in dry or moist situations, under the shade of trees, or in hot exposed positions. It will also adapt itself to a variety of soils, and forms a beautiful green sward which cannot be surpassed. Seeds are not obtainable, but we can supply the roots, ready for planting, in bags, enough to plant 30 feet square 1 foot apart for **5s** per bag, or **10s** per corn sack. Large quantities at reduced rates.

Apply Bone Dust during the Winter months only.

CLOVERS.

WHITE (*Trifolium repens*)—Highly esteemed for sowing in the "fattening" paddocks, and for this purpose is largely grown in this and the neighbouring States. It will grow on almost any soil, provided there is sufficient moisture. Sow in Autumn; 20 lbs. per acre. **1s 3d** per lb. Special quotations for large quantities.

RED (*Trifolium pratense*)—Also known as Cow Grass. The climate most suited for this variety is a moist, temperate one. It adds greatly to the weight of the fodder crop when sown with grass mixtures in our cooler districts. Like other clovers it improves the soil and crops heavily in rich land. Sown alone 15 lbs. is required. **1s** per lb.

SCARLET (*Trifolium incarnatum*)—A very heavy cropping annual Clover, long scarlet flowers. Sown during the Autumn it yields an abundant supply of fodder in the early Spring, which is much relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. It thrives well in the coldest districts, coming in before any other forage plant. This crop is also largely grown and highly esteemed for green manuring; when ploughed in it equals a dressing of stable manure. **8d** per lb. best quality. Sample and price on application for large quantities.

YELLOW (*Trefoil or Hop Clover*)—A very hardy variety, suitable to hot or cold districts. **1s** per lb., **10d** per lb. for 20 lb. lots.

ALSIKE (*Trifolium Hybridum*)—A larger producer than White Clover, suitable for either pasture or hay where the land is too light for Red Clover or Lucerne. It is a perennial variety, throwing out long fibrous roots which bind the soil. Sow from March to June at rate 5 lbs. to the acre when sown with other grasses; if sown alone 15 lbs. is required. **1s 3d** per lb.

BOKHARA (*Melilotus Leucantha*)—A valuable introduction. It grows to a height of six feet, provides an admirable fodder, makes first-class hay, and is a most valuable plant for ensilage. It is also largely grown for bees. **1s** per lb.

LUCERNE.

Undoubtedly the best all-round fodder plant in existence for all kinds of stock. In loamy soil the cultivation is a very simple matter, and started in a good season is a sure success. We have known the roots of this plant to descend to the depth of 20 feet. Experience has, during the



Lucerne.

past few years, made known the value of Lucerne to many squatters, as this crop alone has been their standby during the hot, dry months. Five cuttings may be had in one year, amounting in all to about 10 tons of green fodder, or further still, three tons of hay.

To ensure our stocks being free from dodder and other weeds, every sample coming into our store (however clean it may appear) is put through the hand sieve—a far more satisfactory process than cleaning by machine.

Sow in Spring or Autumn according to climate; where no frosts prevail, sow at any time when the soil is in good order and the weather favourable. The land should be deeply ploughed, harrowed and rolled, and if of a stiff, clayey nature, deep draining will be of great advantage. If shown in drills, 10 lbs. to the acre will be sufficient, or if broadcast 12 to 15 lbs., according to soil.

Our seed may be relied upon as the very best procurable, being purchased only from the most careful growers. Please write for samples and price, stating quantity required.

Tamworth Grown Seed) Samples and Prices
Hunter River „ „) on application.

FRESH BIRD SEEDS.

We can supply all the following varieties, carefully selected and thoroughly cleaned:—

CANARY, HEMP and LINSEED—Samples and prices on application.

RAPE and MILLET—Samples and prices on application.

MAW and INGA—9d per lb.

BIRD LETTUCE—1s per lb.

RIB GRASS or PLANTAIN—9d per lb.

SHEPHERD'S UNRIVALLED BIRD SEED is blended in the proportions advised by the most eminent bird-fanciers. It is bright, sweet, clean, and free from all injurious weed seeds, and of the highest nutritive properties. If you value the health, beauty of plumage, and song of your feathered favourites, do not be persuaded to purchase any other Bird Seed. Useful hints and directions on the care of Cage Birds with each box. Sold in 2-lb. cardboard boxes, price 6d. Postage or freight extra.

We make up a Special Mixture of Seeds for feeding Parrots, Game, &c., at 20s per cwt.; 5 lb. bag, 1s. Absolutely clean and perfectly sweet.

PRICES SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATIONS OF MARKET RATES.

CULINARY SEEDS.

Quotations for large quantities on application.

BEANS—Haricot, 3d per lb.; Red, 4d per lb.; Lima, 5d per lb.

PEAS—Blue, 3d per lb.

LENTILS—German, 5d per lb.; Egyptian, 4d per lb.

Manure should never be dug in deeper than 6 to 9 inches.





Australian Native Flower Seeds

THE following list includes many of our most beautiful Native Flowers, the seeds of which we collect annually; they may, therefore, be relied upon as being perfectly fresh. The collections are made up in neat packets ready for posting to any part of the world, and they form welcome and appropriate presents to friends in Europe, America, and other countries where our Australian Flowers are held in high esteem.

Collections of 50 varieties, 20s; 25 varieties, 10s; 12 varieties, 5s; post free to any part of the world. Single packets, 6d each.

Name.	Common Name.	Colour of Flower.	Height in Feet.	Name.	Common Name.	Colour of Flower.	Height in Feet.
Acacia Baileyana	Cootamundra or silver wattle	Yellow	20	Elaeocarpus cyaneus		Fringed White	20
" decurrens	Green or black wattle	"	25	Epacris longiflora		Red and white	4
" discolor		"	6	" microphylla		White	2
" elata		"	50	Eriostemon nerifolium		White	4
" pycnantha	Golden wattle	"	10	" salicifolium		Pink	3
" linifolia		"	6	Eustrephus latifolius	Climber	Lilac	10
" lophantha		"	12	Exocarpus cupressiformis	Native cherry	White	10
" myrtifolia	Myrtle-leaved wattle	"	4	Gahnia psittacorum	Rush	"	6
" suaveolens	Sweet-scented wattle	"	10	Geitonoplesium cymosum	Climber	Lilac	10
Actinotus helianthi	Flannel flower	White	3	Gompholobium grandiflorum	Large flowered	Yellow	4
Bauera rubioides		Pink	4	" latifolium		"	4
Bignonia australis (Tecoma)	Climber	Creamy white	20	Grevillea buxifolia		White	4
Billardiera mutabilis	Smooth-fruited climber	Cream	10	" consinna		Crimson	4
" scandens	Rough	"	6	Hardenbergia monophylla	Climber	Purple	20
Blandfordia nobilis	Christmas Bells	Orange	2	Hibbertia volubilis	Climber	Yellow	6
" grandiflora		"	2	Hovea longifolia		Blue	6
Boronia ledifolia		Rose	2	Humea elegans		Bright Pink	6
" pinnata		Flesh	4	Indigofera australis	Native Indigo	Pink	4
" serrulata	Native Rose	Deep rose	2	Kennedyia comptoniana	Climber	Blue	6
Bossiaea heterophylla		Yellow	2	" rubicunda	"	Red	20
" lenticularis		"	3	Lysinema pungens		White	3
" scolopendria		Orange	3	Patersonia sericea	Paterson's Violet	Blue	1
Callicoma serratifolia	Black wattle	Pale yellow	12	Persoonia hirsuta	Geebung	Yellow	4
Callistemon lanceolatus	Bottle Brush	Crimson	6	" latifolia		"	12
" pinifolius		"	6	" pinifolia		"	10
" tenuifolius		"	6	Phebalium squamulosum		Lilac	20
Calythrix tetragona		Pink	4	Pimelia linifolia		White	2
Cassinia alba	Everlasting flower	White	4	Pultenaea daphnoides		Yellow	6
Ceratopetalum gummiferum	Christmas Bush	Pink	20	Ricinocarpus pinifolius	Native Jasmine	White	6
Clematis aristata	Old Man's Beard, climber	White	20	Smilax glycyphylla	Sweet tea, climber	"	10
Conesperma virgata		Purple	4	Stenanthera pinifolia	Ten-corner	Scarlet	1
Conospermum ericifolium		White	3	Styphella triflora	Five-corner	Pink	4
" longifolium		"	3	" tubiflora		Crimson	3
" taxifolium		"	3	" viridis		Green	4
Correa speciosa	Native Fuchsia	Red	3	Telopea speciosissima	Waratah	Crimson	10
Crowea saligna		Rose	3	Viminaria denudata	Dogwood	Yellow	12
Daviesia acicularis		Yellow	2	Vitis antarctica	Native grape, climber	White	50
Dionella coerulea		Blue	2	Xanthorrhoea hastilis	Grass tree	"	6
Dillwynia ericifolia		Yellow	4	Xerotes longifolia		Cream	2
" juniperina		"	3				

Soak Acacia and other Leguminous Seeds in hot water 12 hours before sowing, and use fine wood ashes in compost.

AUSTRALIAN TIMBER AND ORNAMENTAL TREE SEEDS

Collected Annually under our immediate supervision.

EUCALYPTUS

For strength and durability Australian Eucalyptus stands unrivalled.

	per lb. s. d.		per lb. s. d.
Amygdalina —Messmate. From which the best quality of eucalyptus oil is extracted. The tree attains a height of 100 feet, and is useful for fencing and house carpentry; it also makes good charcoal. per oz., 1s 6d	15 0	Melliodora —Yellow box. Tree of moderate size, timber hard, strong and durable; valuable for shipbuilding and wheelwrights per oz., 1s 9d	20 0
Bicolor —Black box. About 100 feet high, timber very hard and durable; used for building purposes generally, plough beams, shafts, spokes, cogs and fencing per oz., 1s 6d	17 6	Microcorys —Tallow wood. Timber very strong and durable, and the best for building purposes; it resists the white ant per oz., 1s 9d	20 0
Calyophylla —Red gum. Tree very large, timber light and strong; used for spokes, fencing and building generally per oz., 2s	25 0	Obliqua —Common stringy bark. Tree very large; timber excellent for carpentry, and produces the best charcoal per oz., 1s 6d	15 0
Citriodora —Lemon-scented gum. Tree of medium size, yielding a volatile oil of surpassing fragrance; timber useful for building purposes .. per oz., 5s		Obtusifolia —Yellow black butt. A small tree, timber tough and durable; leaves yield valuable oil. Grows in elevated situations, in poor soil per oz., 1s 6d	15 0
Coriacea —Drooping gum. A handsome tree of considerable dimensions, timber useful for ordinary building and fencing purposes per oz., 1s 6d	15 0	Paniculata —White ironbark. A splendid timber for shingles, palings, etc. per oz., 1s 9d	20 0
Corymbosa —Bloodwood. Tree large and handsome, timber very durable, and useful for posts, piles, and underground work. per oz., 2s	17 6	Pilularis —Blackbutt. An excellent timber for house carpentry, shipbuilding, etc.; strong and durable per oz., 1s 6d	15 0
Corynocalyx —Sugar gum. Large tree, of rapid growth, valuable for railway sleepers, posts per oz., 2s 6d	30 0	Acmenioides —White mahogany. Tree large, timber heavy, and useful for building purposes; when planed it has a satin-like surface, prettily veined and marked; takes polish well per oz., 1s 6d	15 0
Crebra —White ironbark. Timber inlocked, very strong and durable; valuable for building purposes, also for railway sleepers, blocks, spokes, shafts, poles, piles, etc. per oz., 2s	25 0	Piperita —Peppermint gum. The leaves yield a volatile oil; timber useful for building purposes per oz., 1s 6d	15 0
Diversicolor —Karri gum. Tree very large, 200 to 300 feet high, timber tough and durable, valuable for shipbuilding, masts, etc., also for shafts, spokes and fencing per oz., 2s 6d	30 0	Regnans —Victoria mountain ash. Well adapted for shingles, staves, laths and inside building work per oz., 2s	25 0
Ficifolia —Crimson-flowered gum. A most gorgeous flowering half-tree, timber of little value per pkt., 2s 6d		Resinifera —Forest mahogany. A handsome red wood, largely used in house carpentry, strong and durable per oz., 1s 9d	17 6
Globulus —Tasmanian blue gum. The giant tree of Australia, attaining a height of 400 feet. Timber valuable for palings and building, also largely planted for its malaria-destroying qualities per oz., 1s 6d	15 0	Resinifera var. Grandiflora —Large tree. Timber used in house carpentry, strong and durable per oz., 1s 9d	17 6
Goniocalyx —N.S.W. blue gum. A rapid-growing tree, attaining a height of 150 feet. One of our most valuable timbers for all purposes, durable and easily worked per oz., 1s 6d	15 0	Robusta —Swamp mahogany. Tree large, a good strong timber, easily worked, largely used in house carpentry and rough furniture .. per oz., 1s 6d	15 0
Haemastoma —White gum. Timber useful for wheelwright and shipbuilding work; it also yields gum resin largely per oz., 1s 6d	15 0	Rostrata —Flooded gum. Tree very large, timber strong and durable, proof against white ants and teredo, largely used in railway construction, shipbuilding, beams, keels and heavy deck framing per oz., 1s 6d	17 6
Hemiphloia —Common box. Large tree, timber hard, tough and durable, useful for building material, and excellent for firewood per oz., 1s 9d	15 0	Siderophloia —Red ironbark. The most valuable timber for piles, beams, railway sleepers and fencing posts; will stand good for 50 years per oz., 1s 9d	20 0
Leucoxydon —Victorian ironbark, crimson flowers. Timber very durable. Used for railway sleepers and underground work per oz., 2s	25 0	Sideroxylon —Ironbark. 100 feet, timber very valuable and durable, largely used by wheelwrights, for waggons, mining, railway sleepers, fencing, etc. per oz., 2s	25 0
Longifolia —Woollybutt. Tree very large, 150 to 200 feet high. Timber strong and durable, useful for building purposes generally and for fuel; the leaves yield a valuable volatile oil per oz., 1s 9d	15 0	Stuartiana —Yellow gum. A valuable timber for sleepers, fencing, etc. per oz., 1s 6d	17 6
Maculata —Spotted gum. Timber used for staves, upper part of bridges, etc. . . . per oz., 1s 9d	17 6	Tereticornis —Grey gum. Large tree, a fine durable timber, used for sleepers, fencing, etc. per oz., 1s 6d	15 0
Marginata —Jarrah. A large tree; timber used largely for shipbuilding, piles, sleepers, etc.; suitable for dry, barren soils. per oz., 2s	30 0	Viminalis —Manna gum. A fine straight tree of large size, used for laths, rails, shingles, and for house carpentry per oz., 1s 6d	17 6
		Virgata (Syn. Sieberiana) —Mountain ash. Tree of moderate size; timber useful for shafts, fencing, and rough carpentry per oz., 1s 6d	15 0

We distribute SEEDS all over the Civilised World.

Useful and Ornamental Trees

Prices for Larger Quantities on Application.

	per oz. s. d.		per oz. s. d.
Acacia Baileyana —Cootamundra wattle. A noble ornamental tree, growing to a height of 30 feet, with gorgeous pale yellow flowers and silvery leaves, wood useful for tool handles.	1 0	Casuarina torulosa —Forest oak. Handsome tree, 40 to 50 feet high, with graceful, drooping habit. Timber valuable for cabinet-work, shingles, firewood, etc.	1 6
Acacia decurrens —Black or green wattle. Very rapid grower, yellow flowers, growing 25 feet high; the bark is largely used for tanning. Price for large quantities on application	0 9	Eugenia Smithi —Lili-pili. A handsome tree-shrub, highly ornamental	1 6
Acacia elata —A most rapid-growing tree, with pale yellow flowers. The tree attains a height of 60 feet; the wood is useful for rough furniture and cabinet-work.	1 0	Ficus australis —Umbrella fig. Tree extremely ornamental; timber easily worked, and used for making packing-cases, etc.	1 6
Callitris verrucosa —The white pine of the interior. Good, durable timber, used largely for housebuilding, lasts well in the ground for fencing and telegraph poles; resists white ants . .	1 0	Ficus macrophylla —Moreton Bay fig. Tree highly ornamental; timber similar to above . .	1 6
Callitris cupressiformis —A handsome ornamental tree, timber useful	1 0	Grevilla robusta —Silky oak. Handsome, hardy tree, 100 feet; timber largely used for staves for tallow casks and for cabinet-work	3 6
Callitris Muelleri —An ornamental tree, about 40 feet, timber useful. Generally grows in stoney country	1 0	Melaleuca leucodendron —Ti-tree. Highly ornamental timber, hard, close-grained and durable; used for keels of vessels, and for posts in damp situations, being almost imperishable underground	1 6
Casuarina Cunninghamsi —River oak. Timber useful for shingles, handles, yokes, firewood, etc.	1 6	Melia azedarach —White cedar. A beautiful ornamental tree of very rapid growth, producing a profusion of beautiful lilac flowers . . .	0 9
Casuarina equisetifolia —Horse-tail oak. Large tree, timber used for staves, shingles, and cabinet work	1 6	Podocarpus elata —She pine, 80 feet; timber close in the grain, strong and durable, of a light yellow colour	1 6
Casuarina glauca —Bull oak. Tree of moderate size, timber used for staves, shingles, tool handles, etc.	1 6	Sterculia diversifolia —Kurrajong. Handsome tree; invaluable for stock in dry seasons, the leaves being eagerly eaten by all kinds of stock .	1 0
Casuarina quadrivalvis (<i>Syn. stricta</i>)—She-oak. Tree large, timber used for cabinet-work, veneers, shingles, staves	1 6	Syncarpia laurifolia —Turpentine. Very large tree, 150 feet; timber resists white ants and other insects; largely used for fencing and waterworks.	1 6
		Tristania conferta (<i>Lophostemon</i>)—A grand ornamental tree, 50 feet; timber used for fencing	1 6

TESTIMONIALS.

From JOHN HENNING, Barrowvale.

My pansies are admired by every one that visits here, they say they are the best they ever saw. I tell them I got the seed from you.

From Mrs. J. M. HUNTER, Wellington.

We have had seeds from every firm in Sydney, and find yours the best of all.

MURCHISON'S Weed and Scrub Exterminator

100 lb. Cases, £2 10s. 50 lb. Cases, £1 5s.

10 lb. Cases, 6s.

Parce's under 10 lb., 8d. per lb.



A WONDERFUL invention for destroying trees, scrub and weeds, without injuring the fertility of the soil; crops may be sown or planted with perfect safety a fortnight after the specific has been used. The following have been operated upon with complete success:—Eucalyptus sorts, Briars, Acacias, Prickly Pear, Ferns, Docks, Couch and all kinds of noxious weeds. For carriage drives, garden walks, etc., the Exterminator is invaluable, as in its application it is not necessary to disturb or break up the surface, but simply to sprinkle the weeds with the specific. Directions for use forwarded with each parcel.

For Use and Ornament combined, nothing can surpass the above List.

floral Novelties



1906.



ASTER, ELEGANCE.



BEGONIA, *Gracilis luminosa*.

Aster, Elegance—The first really beautiful **single** Aster, a vigorous grower, with a nice pyramidal habit; very free flowering, which are produced on long stalks, each bearing one bloom only, having a small yellow centre. Colours, **white, lavender blue and dark blue**. Separate, each, **1s** per packet.

Aster, Hercules, White—A superb double pure white Aster, the blooms in size and shape could be likened to the Giant Japanese Chrysanthemums, being the enormous diameter of six inches, or more by good cultivation; splendid variety for cutting and exhibition purposes. **1s** per packet.

Begonia, Gracilis luminosa—A novelty of the very first rank. The flowers, measuring 1 to 1½ inches across, are of a fiery dark scarlet, the foliage being of a lustrous reddish-brown colour, produces in the mass a splendid effect, thus unequalled for bedding. **1s** per packet.

Calliopsis, Golden Ray—The striking colouration of this pretty variety, the edge of each flower-leaf is turned, resembling a small single Cactus Dahlia, with dark purplish-brown centre, the petals turning into bright golden-yellow rays, forming round bushes of about 6 to 8 inches high. Per packet, **1s**.

Cineraria, Radiata hybrida—This new Cineraria distinguishes itself by a more elegant and refined form of flower than the old variety, being cactus or star shaped, also remarkable for new shades and colours; indispensable for cutting, as they last a long time. **1s** per packet.

Dianthus, Snowdrift—This may be fairly classed among the very best, as the robust and freely branching plants grow about a foot high, and throw up a multitude of strikingly large flowers 3 to 4 inches across, very double and finely lacinated petals of the purest white. **1s** per packet.

Gazania, Hybrida Grandiflora—These hybrids originate from a fine collection of large-flowered Gazanias of brilliant and varied colours. The flowers, about 3 inches in diameter, are displayed well clear of the compact bushy plants, 15 to 18 inches in width. Lemon, canary, golden yellow and orange are the predominant tints, but white and delicate heliotrope shades are also represented. Gazanias require a sunny situation, and can be strongly recommended for covering banks and edgings sloping to the north. **1s** per packet.

Linaria Moroccana, "Excelsior"—This Excelsior mixture contains all those shades of new colours ranging from dark violet, light blue, dark crimson and pink, also pure yellow. One packet of seeds will produce a bed of these charming annuals in the above rich colours. **1s** per packet.

FLORAL NOVELTIES—continued.

Nicotiana Sanderæ Hybrids, in eight varieties, viz., Purple, White, Pink, Dark and Light Red, Crimson, Violet and Salmon, which has attracted universal attention at all the great Flower Shows of this season. As a useful and beautiful garden plant they have no equal, and are unapproached and unapproachable—even the great beauty of *N. Sanderæ* is quite eclipsed by these new hybrids. Sow in Spring. Per packet, 1/6.

Pansy, Andromeda, New Giant Curled—This pretty flower is striking by its gay colour and elegant habit, and will win the favour of all lovers of Pansies. Its colour is a delicate apple-blossom, generally showing a soft lavender-blue or rosy lilac hue, rendered still more effective by a darker veining. 1s per packet.

Pansy, Emperor Francis Joseph—A giant Pansy, of a dwarf and compact habit; splendid for beds. It produced larger and finer blooms than any white-flowered variety known; it generally has large blotches of a brilliant violet-blue. 1s per packet.

Phlox, large-flowering "Cecily"—Owing to the large size of its flowers and its dwarf and compact growth, will make it a great favourite everywhere, being such a splendid mixture of brilliant colours. 6d per packet.



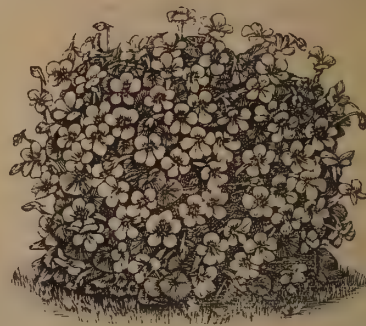
Silene pendula compacta fl. pl., Peach Blossom—The dwarf globe-shaped plants of this extremely pretty *Silene* are completely covered with very double flowers of a delicate pale pink colour. It will be found effective for Spring groups if sown in the Autumn, and for edgings. 1s per packet.

Stock, Crimson King—We here add a magnificent new variety of Stock. Both the central stem and side shoots are loosely covered with large and very fragrant flowers, the colour being a brilliant fiery crimson, a strong and very effective shade, blooms for a long period, and is of great value for cutting, producing a high percentage of doubles. 1s per packet.

Tropaeolum Lobbianum Lilliput Ruby—A charming new variety of the compact-growing Lilliput Nasturtiums. The multitudinous flowers are of a brilliant ruby red, which renders this novelty especially useful for all kinds of bedding purposes. 9d per packet.



CALLIOPSIS, GOLDEN RAY.



TROPAEOLUM LOBBIANUM LILLIPUT RUBY.



GAZANIA, HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA.

We deal only in Seeds of undoubted quality.

FLORAL NOVELTIES—continued.



LINARIA MOROCCANA, "EXCELSIOR."



PANSY, EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

.. Last Year's Novelties ..



DIANTHUS, Laciniatus mirabilis

Single Black-leaved Dahlia, "Lucifer"—This will take a unique place among single Dahlias. The leaves are of a metallic black-brown hue, the flower stalks absolutely black. The flowers are of a glowing dark scarlet, emerging towards the centre to a deep blood red. It is obvious that this variety will be most acceptable where large quantities of cut flowers are required, and we recommend it with the greatest possible confidence. Per packet, 1s.

Dianthus, Laciniatus mirabilis—The plants grow from 12 to 15 inches in height, and produce their large, lovely flowers, of about 3 to 4 inches in diameter, on stiff, upright stems. The petals of the flowers are very deeply cut into fine strips or thread-like fringes for one-third or nearly to half their length. The fringes are turned and twisted into all directions. Its colours are much varied. Splendid novelty. Per packet, 6d.

**Be sure and consult our Reference Tables before
Sowing Seeds.**

LAST YEAR'S NOVELTIES—continued.

Francoa ramosa hybrida, "Bridal-wreath"—The foliage, standing on the ground, forms a pretty fresh-green rosette, out of the centre of which the long flower stems appear. The main-stem reaches the height of 3 feet and more, and around there are standing about 20 lower ones, thus forming a nice floral group. Each stem bears about 50 to 60 contemporary open flowers of splendid white colour. The plants as well as the flower-spikes are of great value for every kind of decoration; especially the latter, which look pretty in vases and bouquets. Per packet, **1s 6d.**

Lathyrus Pubescens—A vigorous-growing perennial Pea, covered with long spikes of pale violet flowers. It forms a dense well-branched bush 6 feet high and nearly as far through, and is a conspicuous mass of colour throughout the winter and spring; one plant is sufficient to provide a house with cut bloom, for which purpose this plant is particularly suitable. Per packet, **6d.**

Nicotiana "Sanderac"—The whole plant is laden with flowers from base to summit, in fact it may be described as literally ablaze with most handsome carmine-red blossoms, thousands of which are produced on a single plant. It has been highly spoken of in all the leading English and Continental Horticultural papers, and was awarded a first-class certificate as well as a Gold Medal by the Royal Horticultural Society. Per packet, **1s.**

Petunia hybrida grandiflora, Superbissima Quadricolour—A beautiful addition to these showy and popular plants. The bright rose-coloured flowers are veined with a network of carmine, merging to blood red at the throat, a large proportion having beautiful yellow markings radiating from the centre. This grand strain gives a profusion of fine large flowers of great substance, making the garden bright and gay throughout the summer. Per packet, **1s 6d.**



RUDBECKIA FULGIDA.

Rudbeckia fulgida variabilis—This handsome perennial hybrid produces a mass of yellow or bronze flowers striped and blotched in a remarkable manner with purple-brown. The flowers have a purple centre and are from 2 to 3 inches in diameter, borne on long stems continuously through the summer. Splendid for cutting. Per packet, **9d.**

Silverspot—Rich green leaves elegantly spotted with yellow. The intense bright scarlet flowers are large and lavishly borne; neat and compact; 2½ feet. Per packet, **1s.**

Scabiosa caucasica perfecta—Handsome, hardy, perennial, height about 2 feet, flowers rather darker than ordinary, with white centre, very showy. Per packet, **6d.**

Sinningia regina hybrida—Handsome hybrids of the Gesnera family, the flowers, which are large and well displayed above the fine foliage, vary in colour from light rose to deep lilac. The large broad leaves are very dark green, beautifully veined with emerald. Treat the same as Gloxinia. Per packet, **1s 6d.**

Stock, "Beauty of Nice"—Under good cultivation the plant attains a height of 2 to 2½ feet, is clothed in bold foliage and throws up a gigantic main flower-spike of about a foot in length. All around the central stem the plant sends out a number of long side shoots, loosely covered with uncommonly large and very fragrant flowers of nearly 2 inches across, remarkable alike for their beauty of form and their delightful colour. This is a delicate shade of fleshy pink. A further striking feature in this Stock is the rapidity with which it comes into bloom. Per packet, **6d.**

Stokesia cyanea (Corn-flower Aster)—Large flowered blue, perennial, very effective for beds. Per packet, **6d.**



NEW BLACK DAHLIA, 'LUCIFER.'



PETUNIA hybrida grandiflora.

VEGETABLE NOVELTY.

**SHEPHERD'S STRINGLESS
RUNNER FRENCH BEAN.**

Very prolific, and undoubtedly the fastest growing Bean in existence. Pods measure 7 to 9 inches in length, are so fleshy that they are greater in width than breadth, being deeply creased or saddle-backed; stringless. If the pods are gathered as they mature the vines will continue to bear till the end of the season. Sow from September till January. **6d per packet.**

Our Pansy Seed is specially selected from the Finest Strains.

.. Collections of Choice Flower Seeds ..

POST FREE.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon).		<i>s. d.</i>
12 Finest Tall Varieties, distinct colours	1	6
12 " Dwarf " " " "	1	6

This old English favourite is a charming border plant, and blooms for a long time; the varieties comprise striped, spotted, and self-coloured. We offer twelve distinct colours in each collection.

ASTERS.

6 Distinct Classes of Choice German and French Varieties, separate, in pictorial packets	1	6
--	---	---

BALSAM.

6 Finest Varieties Improved Double Camellia-flowered, separate	1	3
6 Finest Varieties Double Rose-flowered	1	0

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEEES.

6 Finest Selected Varieties	2	0
-----------------------------	---	---

DIANTHUS CHINENSIS (Heddewigii and Imperialis)

6 Extra Choice Varieties Indian Pinks, double and single, in separate packets	1	0
---	---	---

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

12 Finest Varieties, separate	2	0
-------------------------------	---	---

These varieties, from their graceful habit and easy culture deserve to be very largely grown, whilst their value for use in bouquets cannot be over-estimated.

PANSY.

12 Superb Distinct Varieties	2	0
6 " " " " "	1	0
12 " " " " pictorial collection	3	0

SWEET PEAS, in pictorial packets.

12 Choice Named Sorts, separate	1	9
6 " " " " "	1	0

PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA.

12 Distinct Colours of Choice Large-flowered, separate	2	0
6 Distinct Colours of Choice Large-flowered, separate	1	0

SALPIGLOSSIS.

8 Choice Large-flowered Varieties	1	3
-----------------------------------	---	---

A beautiful annual, producing single flowers of the most lovely shades of colour.

WALLFLOWER-LEAVED DWARF GERMAN TEN-WEEK STOCK, Aphis proof.

12 Beautiful Colours, separate	2	0
6 " " " " "	1	3

The fresh shining green foliage and the brilliant colours of this section make it deserving of general cultivation.

WALLFLOWER, DOUBLE GERMAN

6 Choicest Varieties, distinct colours, separate	1	6
--	---	---

Shepherd's Collection of Popular Flower Seeds.

Carefully Selected and containing only the best varieties. **FREE BY POST.**

Collection.	<i>s. d.</i>
A—12 Choice Varieties of Hardy Annuals for Autumn or Spring sowing	2 0
B—12 Choice Varieties of Hardy Biennials and Perennials	2 0

Collection.	<i>s. d.</i>
C—12 Extra Choice Varieties of Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals	3 0
D—12 Choice Varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, for Autumn or Spring sowing	2 6

The above four collections, comprising an assortment of 48 varieties, will be sent, **POST FREE**, for **7s 6d**.

See Directions for Sowing on page preceding General List of Flower Seeds



**For Winter Bouquets
and General Indoor
Decoration.**

**Eight Finest Varieties,
separate,
PRICE, 1s 6d**

Flower Seeds for Hot and Dry Climates. Eighteen Selected Varieties. Price, **2s 6d**.
Nine Selected Varieties. Price, **1s 6d**.

Sweet-scented Flowers. Fourteen Varieties, separate. Price, **2s**. Seven Varieties, separate. Price, **1s**.
Including Sweet Alyssum, Sweet Sultan, Sweet Peas, Sweet William, etc.

Collection of Flower Seeds suitable for Bees. Twelve Varieties. Price, **2s**.
Post free.

Our Seeds meet with universal approval.



Flower Seeds Post Free to any part of the World.

ORDERS.—It is only requisite to give the Number in the margin, and Year of Catalogue, when ordering by Post.

ABBREVIATIONS.—TIMES OF SOWING: A—Sow in the Autumn; S—Sow in the Spring; A S—Sow either in the Autumn or Spring.

We are continually receiving Testimonials certifying to the genuineness and superiority of our Seeds, both as regards germinating power and beauty of flower. Please read those we have inserted in this Catalogue; they are fair specimens of the whole.

Time and Manner of Sowing.

SOW Flower Seeds marked A S from March to November in open borders, though some of the choicest kinds, such as have small seeds, are better sown in a prepared border of finely-sifted soil, covered very lightly, and afterwards transplanted to where they are to flower. Generally speaking, Autumn-sown Annuals will make much stronger and better plants than those sown in Spring. Half-hardy Annuals (marked S) should be sown in Spring only, when all danger of frost is over. They may be started in a frame or hot-bed, and afterwards planted out in the open border. We cannot give exact directions as to the time of planting and sowing Half-hardy Annuals, as the seasons vary, and the climate is influenced by latitude and elevation; but a good guide may be found by noticing the right time for sowing *Pumpkins and Melons*. Those plants being Half-hardy Annuals, it follows that *Half-hardy Flower Seeds* will succeed when and where they will. Hardy Biennials and Perennials can be sown in Spring or Autumn, which is perhaps the best season in the year in which to sow them. Tender Perennials, such as *Calceolarias*, *Cinerarias*, *Primulas*, *Double Petunias*, etc., should be sown in a pot or seed pan, half-filled with a mixture of sand and light soil, with free drainage, over the rim of which should be placed a piece of glass. When the young seedlings appear, gradually admit air till they are thoroughly hardened off; then prick into small pots, and shift into larger sizes when necessary.

IMPORTANT.—The soil should be well moistened before sowing seed, then cover lightly with fine sifted soil, pat gently with the back of a spade, and shade with bushes or other material. Never cover seed more than its own depth with soil, particularly small seed. After sowing, and until the young seedlings are well rooted, water with a fine-rosed watering pot. Many seeds are washed away after sowing by using a coarse watering pot, and the seedsman who supplied them is condemned for their non-appearance.

ANNUALS.—Flower, produce seeds, and die the same year as they are sown.

BIENNIALS.—Those which are sown one year, and bear their flowers and seeds and die the next.

PERENNIALS.—Those which grow and flower for several years, usually blooming the second year from seed.

Make Two Sowings of every Packet of Seed.

General List of Flower Seeds.

No.			Height in feet.	Season for sowing.	Price per pkt. s. d.
1	<i>Acroclinium roseum</i> , double	Hardy everlasting flower; sow in Autumn for early Spring cut flowers	1	A	0 3
2	„ <i>album</i>	A white variety of the preceding, a good companion plant, annual	1	A	0 3
3	<i>Ageratum mexicanum</i>	Free blooming, hardy perennial, very useful for cut flowers, blue	1 1/2	A S	0 3
4	„ <i>Little Dorrit</i>	Azure blue, extra dwarf, excellent for bedding	1 1/2	A S	0 3
5	<i>Agrostemma coronaria</i>	Old favourite, hardy perennial, downy silver foliage, crimson flowers	2	A S	0 3
6	<i>Alonsia grandiflora chamois</i>	A charming annual, with bright red flowers	1 1/2	A S	0 3
7	<i>Alyssum maritimum</i>	<i>Sweet Alyssum</i> , a good, serviceable, white-flowered, hardy annual	1 1/2	A S	0 3
8	„ <i>saxatile</i>	Dwarf, showy, hardy perennial, yellow flowers	1 1/2	A S	0 3
9	<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i>	<i>Joseph's Coat</i> , red, yellow, and green leaves, tropical appearance	3	S	0 3
10	„ <i>quadricolor</i>	The leaves are richly coloured in dark purple, yellow, and green	4	S	0 3
11	„ <i>Henderi</i>	Fine foliage, rose carmine, orange, yellow, and green	3	S	0 3
12	„ <i>salicifolius</i>	Graceful, willow-like leaves, colours purple and crimson, gold tinted	3	S	0 3
13	„ <i>melancholicus ruber</i>	Rich, resplendent carmine foliage	2	S	0 3
14	<i>Ammobium alatum grandiflorum</i>	Pure white everlasting. For cut flowers, hardy perennial	1 1/2	A S	0 3
15	<i>Anchusa angustifolia</i>	<i>Cape Forget-me-not</i> , hardy perennial, azure blue	1 1/2	A S	0 3
16	<i>Anemone coronaria</i> , mixed	Favourite Spring-flowering tuberous plant, magnificent colours	1 1/2	A	0 6
17	<i>Antirrhinum</i> , extra fine, mixed	<i>Snapdragon</i> , hardy perennials, showy border plants	2	A S	0 3
18	„ <i>Tom Thumb</i> , „	Dwarf and compact in habit, brilliant colours	1	A S	0 3
19	„ „ <i>brilliant</i>	A dazzling scarlet, fine	1	A S	0 3
20	„ „ <i>album</i>	Handsome spikes of purest white	1	A S	0 3
21	„ <i>Black Prince</i>	Nearly black flowers, small dark leaves, very fine dwarf variety	1 1/2	A S	0 6
22	<i>Aquilegia</i> , fine double mixed	<i>Columbine</i> , handsome, perennial border plants	1 1/2	A	0 3
23	„ <i>alba flora plena</i>	Double white flowers, free bloomers	1 1/2	A	0 6
24	„ <i>chrysantha</i>	A long-spurred species, of fine golden colour	1 1/2	A	0 6
25	„ <i>vervaneana atroviolacea</i>	Beautifully variegated foliage, flowers double, of a deep violet colour	1 1/2	A	0 6
26	<i>Arctotis grandis</i>	Pale white marguerite flowers, with a delicate violet centre	2	A S	0 3
27	<i>Arnebia cornuta</i>	Hardy annual, golden petals, with maroon spots	2	A S	0 3
28	<i>Aster</i> , German, mixed	Various colours, quilled, hardy annuals	1	A S	0 3
29	„ <i>Paeony fl. perfection mixed</i>	Large and double, beautifully incurved, various colours	1	A S	0 3
30	„ <i>Chrysanthemum flowered</i>	An exceedingly free-blooming variety	1	A S	0 6
31	„ <i>Snowball</i>	A lovely pure white, for pots or bedding	1	A S	0 6
32	„ <i>Dwarf Victoria</i>	White and dark blue, for pot culture and small beds	1 1/2	A S	0 6
33	„ <i>Comet</i> , mixed, double	Flowers similar to Japanese Chrysanthemums, very pretty	1 1/2	A S	0 6
34	„ „ <i>single</i>	Very pretty; flowers light and elegant	1 1/2	A S	0 6
35	„ <i>Ball or Jewel</i> , mixed	A grand globular blossom, perfect in form	1 1/2	A S	0 3
36	„ <i>Betteride's</i> , quilled, mixed	The finest strain of quilled Aster, good for borders	1 1/2	A S	0 3
37	<i>Auricula</i> , finest English hybrids	Fine colours, variously margined, require cool situation; perennial	1 1/2	A	0 6



No. 29—ASTER, Pæony-flowered, mixed.
Per packet, 3d.



No. 122—DAISY, double, garden mixed.
Per packet, 3d.

Seeds MUST NOT be Sown too deep.



No. 101—COLEUS, large leaved,
finest mixed. Per packet, 1s.



No 93—CLANTHUS DAMPIERI.
Per packet, 6d.



No. 69—CANTERBURY BELLS,
single, mixed. Per packet, 3d.

GENERAL LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS—continued.

No.			Height in feet.	Season for sowing.	Price per pkt. s. d.
38	Balsam camellia flowered, mixed..	Large blossoms, richly varied colours, handsomely blotched, annuals	2	S	0 3
39	„ double, mixed ..	A good variety of colours ..	2	S	0 3
40	„ Rose-flowered, mixed ..	Fine large blossoms, rich colours ..	2	S	0 3
41	„ Carnation-striped, mixed ..	Striped and flaked, very attractive ..	2	S	0 3
42	„ Atrosanguinea ..	Deep blood red, splendid double ..	2	S	0 3
43	Begonia, single, tuberous rooted,	Handsome foliage and graceful, drooping flowers. (See remarks on			
44	finest, mixed ..	Sowing) ..	1½	A S	1 0
45	„ double, tuberous rooted,				
46	finest, mixed ..	Same as the above, with double flowers ..	1½	A S	1 6
47	„ Rex, ornamental-leaved ..	Wonderfully handsome in colours and varied in markings ..	1	A S	1 6
48	„ shrubby or fibrous-r'ted ..	Useful flowering plants, for borders or pot culture ..	2	A S	0 6
49	Bellis perennis ..	(See Daisy).			
50	Brachycome iberidifolia ..	Swan River Daisy; a pretty blue and white border annual ..	1½	A S	0 3
51	Browallia elata ..	Bright blue annual, very handsome profuse bloomer, annual ..	1½	A S	0 3
52	Cacalia coccinea ..	Tassel flower; annual, with tassel-like blooms on slender stalks ..	1	A S	0 3
53	Calandrinia speciosa ..	Dark purple blossoms, a very showy free bloomer; annual ..	1½	A S	0 3
54	„ umbellata ..	Beautiful magenta crimson, a real gem of dwarf habit; annual ..	1½	A S	0 3
55	Calceolaria, choicest mixed ..	Best strain for conservatory or bush-house. (See remarks on Sowing)	1½	A	1 0
56	Calendula pluvialis ..	Cape Marigold; a very pretty white variety; annual ..	1½	A S	0 3
57	Calliopsis (or Coreopsis), mixed ..	Very showy, hardy annuals, for mixed borders, various colours ..	3	A S	0 3
58	„ bicolor, mixed ..	Much admired; colour, yellow and maroon, annual ..	3	A S	0 3
59	„ Drummondi ..	Annual variety, yellow and bronze, quite distinct ..	2	A S	0 3
60	„ cardaminifolia ..	A compact bush, smothered with rich dark crimson flowers ..	1½	A S	0 3
61	„ lanceolata (yellow cosmos)	A perennial variety, with large yellow flowers, very showy ..	2	A S	0 3
62	Canary creeper ..	Climber, free-growing annual, golden yellow ..	6	S	0 3
63	Candytuft, fine mixed ..	Useful border annuals, of easy culture; all colours ..	1	A S	0 3
64	„ crimson ..	Brilliant colour and profuse bloomer ..	1	A S	0 3
65	„ lilac ..	Fine trusses and rich lilac colour ..	1	A S	0 3
66	„ white "Rocket" ..	Magnificent long spikes, for cut flowers ..	1	A S	0 3
67	„ Empress ..	Produces large trusses of pure white flowers, dwarf variety ..	1½	A S	0 3
68	Canna, Crozy's, mixed ..	Comprises all the best varieties; indispensable to every garden ..	4	S	0 6
69	Canterbury Bells, single, mixed ..	Good, old-fashioned hardy perennials, invaluable for mixed borders ..	2	A	0 3
70	„ „ double ..	Double bell flowers, all colours ..	2	A	0 3
71	Carnation, extra fine, mixed ..	An established favourite, richly scented perennial ..	1½	A S	1 0
72	„ perpetual flow'g choice ..	Saved from the finest collections of Tree Carnations ..	2	A S	1 0
73	„ yellow ground border variety ..	Extra fine ..			1 0
74	„ Marguerite, mixed ..	A charming strain, fringed; flowers the first season from seed ..	1	A S	0 6
75	„ good mixed ..	Will produce a good variety of colours ..	1½	A S	0 3
76	Catchfly ..	(See Lychnis).			
77	Celosia pyramidalis plumosa ..	Feathered Cockscomb; handsome crimson and yellow plumes ..	2	S	0 3
78	„ Thompsoni magnifica ..	Improved feathered cockscombs, with dark, handsome foliage, and well branched, producing splendid plumes ..	2	S	0 6

Height in feet.	Season for Sowing.	Price per pkt.
-----------------------	--------------------------	----------------------

No. 74—CARNATION,
MARGUERITE, mixed.
Per packet, 6d.

41



No. 117—CYCLAMEN PERSICUM
GIGANTEUM.
Per packet, 1s.



No. 105—CONVOLVULUS,
major mixed.
Per packet, 3d.



No. 144—ESCHSCHOLTZIA
CALIFORNICA ALBA.
Per Packet, 3d.

GENERAL LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS—continued.

No.				Height in feet.	Season for Sowing.	Price per pkt. s. d.
122	Daisy, double garden, mixed	..	<i>Bellis perennis</i> ; the universal favourite for edging or mixed borders	1 1/2	A	0 3
123	" giant double	..	The flowers are densely double, of glowing red and rose shades	1 1/2	A	0 6
124	" Snowball	..	Large double white flowers of the Longfellow type	1 1/2	A	0 6
125	" Longfellow	..	Beautiful pink, flowers very large	1 1/2	A	0 6
126	" Quilled, mixed colours	..	The petals are round as knitting needles	1 1/2	A	0 6
127	Datura, double purple	..	Trumpet-shaped flowers; half-hardy annual	2	S	0 3
128	" humilis, fl. pl.	..	Fine yellow flower, sweetly scented; annual	2	S	0 3
129	Delphinium, choice mixed	..	Hardy perennial, embracing all colours of the perennial Larkspur	3	A	0 6
130	Desert Pea	..	(See <i>Clianthus</i>)			
131	Dianthus Chinensis, d'ble, mixed	..	<i>Indian Pinks</i> ; hardy perennials, free flowering, various colours	1	A S	0 3
132	" Diadematus	..	Fine double flowers, deep crimson colour, with white edges	1	A S	0 3
133	" Albo marginatus	..	Double, of a rich deep purple colour, with a clear white edge	1	A S	0 3
134	" Heddwigi laciniatus	..	Single, the grandest form of Indian Pink known, single blossoms	1	A S	0 3
135	" " Crimson Bell	..	A rich crimson, grand single flower	1	A S	0 3
136	" " Eastern Queen	..	Graceful in form, showy single flowers	1	A S	0 3
137	" Imperialis albus, double	..	Pure white, an abundant bloomer	1	A S	0 3
138	" " atrosanguineus	..	Double, a very striking double crimson variety	1	A S	0 3
139	Digitalis gloxinoides	..	<i>Foxglove</i> ; hardy perennial, fine spikes of long flowers	3	A	0 3
140	Dolichos lignosus	..	A rapid growing perennial climber; colour, pink pea-shaped flowers	20	A S	0 3
141	" " Albus	..	Similar to preceding, with pure white flowers; perennial	20	A S	0 3
142	" " lablab	..	Foliage very dense, large white flowers; annual	20	A S	0 3
143	Eschscholtzia Californica	..	<i>Californian Poppy</i> ; showy annual, opening in the sun, bright yellow	1	A S	0 3
144	" " alba, fl. pl.	..	Free blooming, double white variety	1	A S	0 3
145	" " Rose Cardinal	..	Bright rose-coloured flowers, pretty foliage, perfectly hardy	1	A S	0 3
146	" " mixed	..	Orange, yellow, and single white, mixed	1	A S	0 3
147	Eucharidium grandiflorum	..	Hardy annual, resembling the Clarkia, compact habit, rose colour	1	A S	0 3
148	Eutoca viscida	..	Hardy annual, of an intense blue colour, good for cut flowers	1	A S	0 3
149	Everlasting Flowers, mixed	..	Fine mixture of all colours, for cut flowers; annual	2	A S	0 3
150	Everlasting Peas, mixed	..	Hardy perennial climber, colours purple, scarlet, and white	5	A S	0 3
151	Evening Scented Stock	..	(See <i>Mathiola</i>).			
152	Forget-me-Not, mixed	..	Well-known Spring-flowering perennial, colours blue and white	1	A	0 3
153	Foxglove	..	(See <i>Digitalis</i>).			
154	Fuchsia, double and single, mixed	..	Favourite flowering shrubs, seeds of the choicest varieties	2	A S	1 0
155	Gaillardia grandiflora, mixed	..	Hardy perennials, will bloom in the driest situations	1 1/2	A S	0 3
156	" " picta	..	Single, red and yellow	1 1/2	A S	0 3
157	" " Lorenziana	..	Double, variety of colour, excellent for cut flowers	1 1/2	A S	0 3
158	Geranium, zonales, mixed	..	<i>Horse-shoe</i> ; saved from the best sorts, perennials	2	S	0 6
159	Gladiolus, hybrids, ch'st. mixed	..	<i>Sword Lily</i> ; hardy, bulbous plants, from best sorts	3	S	0 6
160	Globe Amaranthus, mixed	..	<i>Everlasting</i> ; very useful Autumn-flowering annual	1 1/2	S	0 3
161	Gloxinia Grandiflora, choice mxd.	..	One of the handsomest flowers in existence, greenhouse culture	1 1/2	A	1 0
162	Godetia grandiflora rosea, fl. pl.	..	Delicate pink double flowers	1	A	0 3
163	" Lady Albemarle	..	Fine large blossoms, crimson rose, for mixed borders	1	A	0 3
164	" Princess of Wales	..	Crimson rose variety, with large bunches of bloom; hardy annual	1	A	0 3
165	" Duchess of Albany	..	Pure white flowers produced in great abundance	1	A	0 3
166	" mixed	..	Hardy annual, of easy culture	1	A	0 3

Our Strains of Florists' Flowers cannot be surpassed.

GENERAL LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS—continued.

Height
in
feet. Season
for
Sowing. Price
per
pkt.
s. d.

No.									
167	Gourds, Ornamental	Miniature sorts ; an interesting variety of peculiar shapes and colours	6	S	0	3			
168	Heartsease	(See Pansy)							
169	Helianthus Californicus	Sunflower ; very large annual	6	S	0	3			
170	„ cucumerifolius	Miniature Sunflower ; compact growing variety, with numerous flowers	4	S	0	3			
171	„ nanus, double	Golden yellow, quilled petals, densely packed, handsome	3	S	0	3			
172	„ globosus fistulosus	Fine double-flowered sort, quilled petals, densely packed, handsome	5	S	0	3			
173	„ argophyllus	Silver-leaved species, tall growing and branching habit	7	S	0	3			
174	„ Primrose	Tall, single primrose flowers, dark centre	6	S	0	3			
175	„ Stella	A new miniature variety, very floriferous	4	S	0	3			
176	Helichrysum monstrosum, mx.	Everlasting ; fine large double flowers, hardy annual	3	A	S	0	3		
177	Heliotrope, finest mixed	Hardy perennial, deliciously fragrant, for pots or borders	3	S	0	6			
178	Hibiscus Africanus	An annual, with cream-coloured flowers	2	S	0	3			
179	Hollyhock, mixed	From the finest English varieties, perennial	6	S	0	6			
180	Honesty, purple	Hardy biennial, interesting in dried state, for Winter bouquets	2	A	0	3			
181	Humulus, Japonicus	Variegated Japanese Hop, annual, very pretty foliage	12	S	0	3			
182	Hunnemannia fumariaefolia	Perennial, bright yellow flowers, borne on long stems	1½	A	S	0	3		
183	Ice Plant	Half-hardy annual, leaves sparkling with ice globules ; trailer	1½	S	0	3			
184	Impatiens Sultani, mixed	Zanzibar Balsam, showy flowers and shining green foliage, perennial	2	S	0	6			
185	Ipomopsis elegans	Handsome long spikes of scarlet flowers, hardy annual	2½	A	S	0	3		
186	Jacoea, double mixed	Hardy annual, valuable bedding plants, white, red and purple	1	A	S	0	3		
187	Japanese Cape Gooseberry (Phy- salis francheti)	Edible fruits which change in colour, through green, yellow to red when fully ripe, perennial	2	S	0	6			
188	Larkspur, Hyacinth-flowered, m.	Hardy annual, densely covered with double flowers	1	A	0	3			
189	„ Stock-flowered, mx.	Fine branching habit, dense foliage, various colours	1	A	0	3			
190	„ Ranunculus-flowered, m.	A pretty new distinct sort, very showy	1	A	0	3			
191	„ Tall German Rocket, m.	Ornamental and effective in mixed borders, long spikes of bloom	2	A	0	3			
192	Lavatera, mixed	Tree mallow, hardy annual, white and rose	3	A	S	0	3		
193	Lavender	Hardy perennial shrub, well known for its delicious fragrance	2	A	S	0	3		
194	Leptosyne Maritima	Golden yellow flowers, very useful for cutting ; annual	1	A	S	0	3		
195	Linaria reticulata aur. purpurea	Beautiful dwarf bushy annual, purple striped with gold	1	A	S	0	3		
196	„ Cymbalaria	Kentucky Ivy, perennial species, for rockwork and hanging baskets	1	A	S	0	3		
197	Limnanthes Douglasi	Californian annual, free flowering and slightly fragrant, yellow	1½	A	S	0	3		
198	Linum grandiflorum, rubrum	Scarlet Flax, annual, unsurpassed for brilliancy and duration in bloom	1	A	S	0	3		
199	„ perenne blue	Well-known perennial variety, a nice border plant	1½	A	S	0	3		
200	Lobelia, Crystal Palace blue	Pretty bedding plant, useful for hanging baskets	1½	A	S	0	3		
201	„ white gem	Most perfect white variety in cultivation, compact habit	1½	A	S	0	3		
202	„ dwarf blue	The compact dwarf bushy kind, the best for edging	1½	A	S	0	3		
203	„ Barnard's perpetual	Very compact growth, flowers blue with white eye	1½	A	S	0	3		
204	Loofa, or dish-cloth Gourd	Climber, produces sponges same as sold in drug stores ; annual	6	S	0	3			
205	Lophospermum Scandens	Climber, rosy purple tubular blossoms, perennial	9	S	0	3			
206	Love-lies-bleeding	Showy annual, with drooping racemes of crimson blossoms	2½	S	0	3			



No. 239—NASTURTIUM,
Tall mixed,
Per Packet, 3d.



No. 302—PRIMULA (*sinensis fimbriata*),
Mixed.
Per packet, 1s.



No. 258—POLYANTHUS,
Choicest mixed.
Per packet, 3d.

To ensure success, afford shade when Sowing Seeds in Summer.



No. 301—PORTULACA, double, finest mixed.
Per packet, 3d.



No. 289—PETUNIA, double-fringed.
Per packet, 1s.

GENERAL LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS—continued.

No.			Height in feet.	Season for sowing.	Price per packet. s. d.
207	Love-in-a-mist	(See <i>Nigella</i>).			
208	Lupinus, annual sorts, mixed ..	This mixture includes every form and shade of colour ..	2	A S	0 3
209	„ polyphyllus, mixed ..	Hardy perennial, fine large flowers ..	2	A S	0 3
210	„ mutabilis ..	Sweet-scented, blue and rose, for cut flowers; annual ..	3	A S	0 3
211	„ nanus, blue ..	First-class Californian annual, compact habit ..	1	A S	0 3
212	<i>Lychnis chalcidonica</i> ..	<i>Chinese Catchfly</i> , hardy perennial, general favourite, vivid scarlet ..	2	A S	0 3
213	<i>Malope grandiflora</i> , mixed ..	Hardy annual of robust growth ..	2	A S	0 3
214	<i>Malva moschata</i> ..	<i>Sweet-scented</i> annual, rose and white ..	2	A S	0 3
215	<i>Mandevillea Sauveolens</i> ..	Vigorous perennial climber, with handsome trumpet-shaped white flowers, very fragrant ..	25	S	0 6
216					
217	Marguerites	(See <i>Chrysanthemum</i>).			
218	Marigold meteor	The garden marigold, highly improved by culture; orange, annual ..	1	A S	0 3
219	„ African, mixed ..	Half-hardy, with fine blossoms of orange and lemon ..	2	S	0 3
220	„ French, mixed ..	Brilliantly marked, crimson, maroon and gold, annual ..	1½	S	0 3
221	<i>Martynia proboscidea</i> ..	Sweet-scented annual, with large flowers, for pots or garden ..	1½	S	0 3
222	Marvel of Peru	<i>Four o'Clock</i> , very hardy and extremely showy perennial ..	2	A S	0 3
223	<i>Matricaria capensis grandifl.</i> ..	Hardy perennial, double white Garden Feverfew, for cut flowers ..	1½	A	0 3
224	<i>Matthiola bicornis</i>	<i>Night-scented Stock</i> , deliciously fragrant at sunset ..	1	A S	0 3
225	<i>Maurandya</i> , mixed ..	Hardy perennial climbers, various colours ..	8	A S	0 3
226	<i>Medeola asparagoides</i> ..	A beautiful perennial bulbous climber; for vases and hanging baskets ..	5	S	0 6
227	<i>Mesembryanthemum tricolor</i> ..	Half-hardy annual, will stand the hottest sun; crimson and white ..	½	S	0 3
228	Mignonette, sweet, large flowered ..	A splendid variety, exquisitely scented, red-tinted flowers ..	1	A S	0 3
229	„ Crimson Queen ..	Robust, free growing variety, with fine crimson-tinted blossoms ..	1	A S	0 3
230	„ Golden Queen ..	Fine, golden-coloured flowers, distinct from all others ..	1	A S	0 3
231	„ Matchet	Spikes of bloom richly coloured, excellent for pots ..	¾	A S	0 3
232	„ Giant Pyramidal ..	A free grower, forming a dense, short pyramid ..	1	A S	0 3
233	<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i> ..	<i>Monkey Flower</i> ; brilliant scarlet Californian perennial ..	1	A S	0 3
234	„ tigrinus, mixed ..	The markings of this sort are endless; an ornament for pots ..	½	A S	0 3
235	<i>Mina lobata</i>	Hardy annual climber; flowers vivid red in the bulb and change to orange ..	15	S	0 6
236	Musk	This old favourite delights in rich soil and moisture; perennial ..	½	S	0 3
237	<i>Myosotis palustris</i> ..	True <i>Forget-me-not</i> , bright blue; nice plant for moist situations ..	1	A S	0 3
238	<i>Nasturtium</i> , Tom Thumb, mixed ..	<i>Indian Cress</i> , a combination of all the most brilliant dwarf sorts ..	1	A S	0 3
239	„ tall, mixed ..	Ornamental climbers, large blossoms and free growing habit ..	8	A S	0 3
240	„ King Theodore ..	Black flowers and dark foliage ..	1	A S	0 3
241	<i>Nemesia stromosa</i> Suttoni ..	Large flowers of various shades, unique and fascinating form; annual ..	1	A S	0 3
242	<i>Nemophila</i> , mixed ..	Hardy annuals, for pots, edgings, or borders ..	1½	A S	0 3
243	„ insignis ..	Beautiful bright blue colour ..	½	A S	0 3
244	<i>Nicotiana affinis</i> ..	<i>Tobacco</i> , long tubular white flowers, sweetly scented; annual ..	2	S	0 3
245	<i>Nigella damascena</i> ..	<i>Love-in-a-mist</i> , curious light blue flowers; annual ..	1	A	0 3
246	PANSY, Shepherd's Incomparable ..	This splendid mixture cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction, containing, as it does, the choicest strains and every shade of colour from pure white to black. Imported from all the most noted growers of pansies in the world ..	½	A	1 6
247	„ large French stained ..	A mixture of the finest named sorts, imported; will produce splendid large flowers, brilliant colours, and endless varieties ..	½	A	2 6

Our Collection of PANSIES is the Largest and Best in Australia.

GENERAL LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS—continued.

No.				Height in feet.	Season for sowing.	Price per pkt. s. d.
248	PANSY,	Bugnots superb blotched	Very beautiful class; extra large flowers with broad blotches	1 1/2	A	1 0
249	"	President Carnot	Pure white petals, each adorned with a deep violet blotch	1 1/2	A	0 6
250	"	"Fiery Faces"	Of compact growth, colour purple scarlet, with yellow margin	1 1/2	A	0 6
251	"	Peacock	Large peacock-blue flowers with white edge, splendid	1 1/2	A	0 6
252	"	Cassiers	Saved from very large and beautifully-blotched model flowers	1 1/2	A	1 0
253	"	Victoria	Red, or bright carmine colour, large and well formed	1 1/2	A	0 6
254	"	Odiors or blotched	A large flowering Pansy, much admired in France	1 1/2	A	0 6
255	"	Trimardeau Giant	Large blooms, with three large spots, varied in colour	1 1/2	A	0 6
256	"	Candidissima	<i>Snow Queen</i> ; flowers of a delicate satiny white, good shape	1 1/2	A	0 6
257	"	fancy mixed	Striped and mottled varieties; extra fine mixture	1 1/2	A	0 6
258	"	Lord Beaconsfield	Purple violet, the upper petals shading off to a light tint	1 1/2	A	0 6
259	"	Black or Faust	King of the blacks; darkest, true, extra fine strain	1 1/2	A	0 3
260	"	White Giant	Pure white, with a large violet blotch on the three lower petals	1 1/2	A	0 3
261	"	Yellow "	Clear yellow, heavily blotched on the three lower petals	1 1/2	A	0 6
262	"	Mahogany coloured	Excellent variety for bedding	1 1/2	A	0 3
263	"	Emperor William	Splendid ultra-marine blue, with purple violet eye	1 1/2	A	0 6
264	"	Cloth of Gold	Charming dark colours, with a distinct gold edging	1 1/2	A	0 6
265	"	Pure Yellow	Clear golden yellow, without eye, very good for bedding	1 1/2	A	0 6
266	"	Quadricolor	Of especially good substance and beautiful shadings	1 1/2	A	0 3
267	"	Gold Margined	Carefully selected strain, splendid large flowers	1 1/2	A	0 3
268	"	Parisian Giant	New strain, produces very handsome and beautifully-marked flowers, of an enormous size	1 1/2	A	0 6
269	"	Masterpiece	<i>Giant curled pansy</i> ; a remarkable new type, every petal being con- spicuously undulated and curled	1 1/2	A	0 6
270	"	Orchid flowering	New; rare shades and large flowers, extra fine strain	1 1/2	A	0 6
271	"	Red Shades, mixed	Contains the lovely dark rich shades of maroon, copper and magenta	1 1/2	A	0 6
272	"	Ne Plus Ultra, "	Very showy, containing every shade of rich colour	1 1/2	A	0 6
273	"	mixed	Great variety of colours, very hardy	1 1/2	A	0 3
For Collection of Pansies, see p. 37 (European Collection).						
274	Papaver,	paeony-flowered mixed	Showy annuals, valuable in large gardens	3	A S	0 3
275	"	The Shirley, mixed	<i>Semi-double</i> , remarkably handsome, and beautiful colours	2	A S	0 3
276	"	dwarf carnation	Very double flowers, and slightly fringed, very attractive	2	A S	0 3
277	"	"The Bride"	Single flowers, of large size and pure white, fringed	2	A S	0 3
278	"	Danebrog	<i>Victoria Cross Poppy</i> ; crimson flowers, with broad white cross	2	A S	0 3
279	"	Glaucum (Tulip Poppy)	Vivid scarlet, flowers abundantly, hardy annual	1	A S	0 3
280	"	Mikado (Murselli)	Double fringed pure white flowers, crimson-fringed edges, annual	2	A S	0 3
281	"	Iceland, single, mixed	Charming little perennial poppies, adapted for beds	1	A S	0 3
282	"	Snowdrift	A lovely double-fringed variety, of purest white	2	A S	0 3



No. 161—GLOXINIA GRANDIFLORA,
choice mixed.
Per packet, 1s.



No. 154—FUCHSIA,
double and single, mixed
Per packet, 1s.



No. 204—LOOFA OR DISH CLOTH
GOURD.
Per packet, 3d.

Avoid Sowing Seeds when the ground is dry and parched.



No. 248--PANSY.
SHEPHERD'S INCOMPARABLE MIXTURE.
1s. 6d. & 2s. 6d. per packet.



PEAS. SWEET.
SHEPHERD'S UNRIVALLED MIXTURE.
Per packet, 3d.

. SWEET PEAS .

A RECORD ASSORTMENT.

The following list of Sweet Peas comprises all the most desirable varieties up to date.

We need not dwell on the value of these favourites for garden decoration, because they are everywhere appreciated; but as subjects for the adornment of vases, and all purposes for which cut flowers are employed, Sweet Peas claim special attention. They possess all the qualities which are prized in decorative flowers—gracefulness of form, brilliant and varied colouring, firm, slender stems, and delicious perfume.

America, bright red, striped white.
Aurora, salmon pink stripe on white ground.
Black Invincible, bronzy black with dark purple.
Blanch Ferry, red and white, very early.
Boreatton, dark crimson purple.
Captain of the Blues, large blue.
Carmine Invincible, bright scarlet, blue tinge.
Countess of Radnor, delicate lavender.

Collection of Distinct Named Tall Varieties.

32 - 4s. 16 - 2s. 8 - 1s.

Delight, white, rose crested.
Duchess of Edinburgh, scarlet, crimson flushed.
Emily Eckford, cerulean tint with reddish mauve.
Emily Henderson, fine white.
Gorgeous, suffused orange-salmon.
Hon. F. Bouverie, pretty coral pink.
Imperial Blue, purple blue.
Juanita, white with light blue.
Lady Grisel Hamilton, shining pale lavender.
Lady Mary Currie, orange pink and rosy lilac.
Lottie Eckford, rose and white, blue edged.
Lottie Hutchins, cream, flaked with white.
Mars, intense scarlet.
Mont Blanc, earliest white.
Mrs. Dugdale, lovely rose and primrose shadings.
Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, white with bright rose.
Navy Blue.

TALL VARIETIES. All at 3d per packet.

Orange Prince, orange pink, scarlet flushed.
Othello, beautiful dark chocolate red.
Painted Lady, rosy and white.
Primrose, pale yellow.
Princess May, pale lavender.
Princess of Wales, white, striped blue.
Queen of the Isles, mottled.
Royal Robe, delicate pink.
Salopian, crimson, mulberry and rich orange scarlet.
Scarlet Invincible, bright scarlet with blue tinge.
Scarlet Striped, striped with scarlet.
Splendour, rich rosy pink.
Triumph, orange-pink, white flushed, with purple.
Venus, salmon-buff, shaded pink.
Shepherd's Unrivalled Mixture, 6d per ounce.
Shepherd's Unrivalled Mixture, 3d per packet.

CUPID, DWARF, or BEDDING SWEET PEAS.

These Dwarf Sweet Peas are of real value for borders, beds, or pots. 3d per packet; 6 varieties named, 1s.

Cupid, Boreatton, dark crimson purple.
" Captain of the Blues.
" Countess of Radnor, delicate lavender.
" White.
" Pink.
" Beauty, delicate rose.
" Firefly, brilliant glowing crimson.

This is the best Amateur Guide published in the State.

GENERAL LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS—continued.

No.			Height in feet.	Season for sowing.	Price per pkt. s. d.
283	Papaver Umbrosum ..	Flowers deep crimson, with shining black spot on each petal ..	2	A S	0 3
284	Passiflora edulis (Passion Fruit) ..	Purple fruit of delicious flavour, luxuriant green foliage. 1s. per oz.	10	S	0 3
285	Pelargonium, large-flowered ..	Includes all the best and richest coloured named sorts, perennial ..	2	A S	1 0
286	Pentstemon, finest mixed ..	Herbaceous perennials, a splendid collection ..	1½	A S	0 6
287	Petunia, single, fine mixed ..	Hardy perennial, large-flowered, very showy in borders ..	1½	A S	0 3
288	" double, mixed ..	Tender perennial, large double-flowered, assorted colours ..	1	A S	1 0
289	" fringed ..	Comprises the most superb double kinds, fringed, striped, etc. ..	1	A S	1 0
290	" hybrida, single ..	Fringed flowers, exceedingly handsome free-flowering varieties ..	1½	A S	1 0
291	Phaseolus Caracalla (Snail Fl'r) ..	Perennial climber; with curious purple flowers ..	20	S	0 6
292	Phlox Drummondii grandiflora ..	All colours mixed; makes a splendid display the entire season ..	1	A S	0 3
293	" " coccinea ..	A bright scarlet variety, free blooming ..	1	A S	0 3
294	" " alba ..	Pure white, very effective ..	1	A S	0 3
295	" " Cuspidata and fimbriata ..	Star-shaped and fringed flowers, distinct ..	1	A S	0 3
296	Poinsettia heterophylla ..	Mexican Fire Plant, beautiful, fiddle-shaped ornamental leaves, ann.	3	S	0 6
297	Polyanthus, blue flowered ..	Producing flowers of lovely blue tints, perennial ..	½	A	1 3
298	" choicest mixed ..	Universal favourites for Spring flower garden, hardy perennial ..	½	A	0 3
299	Poppy ..	(See Papaver).			
300	Portulaca, single, finest mixed ..	Dwarf, fleshy-leaved, half-hardy annuals, brilliant colours ..	½	S	0 3
301	" double ..	Suitable for rockwork or dry situations ..	½	S	0 3
302	Primula sinensis fimbriata, choicest mixed ..	Chinese Primrose, fringed, a superb mixture of colours ..	4	A	1 0
303	" obconica ..	This species is of sterling merit, being a profuse and continuous bloomer, excellent for pots and bouquets; rose pink ..	4	A	1 0
304	Pyrethrum aureum ..	Golden Feather; golden-leaved, used in carpet bedding and edging ..	½	A S	0 3
305	" roseum ..	Persian insect powder plant ..	1	A S	0 3
306	Quamoclit Kerberi (Ipomea) ..	Rapid-growing annual, climbing 20 ft., producing clusters of scarlet flowers ..	20	S	0 3
307	Ranunculus, mixed ..	A well-known bulbous plant, which, if sown early, will bloom the same season ..	½	A	0 6
308	Rhodanthe, mixed ..	Everlasting flowers, annuals, the most beautiful for winter bouquets ..	1	A S	0 3
309	" manglesi ..	Rose-coloured flowers ..	1	A S	0 3
310	" maculata alba ..	A very attractive pure white variety ..	1	A S	0 3
311	Rocket, sweet, mixed ..	Hardy perennial, free blooming and fragrant ..	1½	A S	0 3
312	Rudbeckia bicolor superba ..	Yellow, useful for cutting, like a miniature Sunflower; annual ..	1½	A S	0 3
313	Salpiglossis, finest mixed ..	Somewhat like single Petunia, veined, velvety surface; annual ..	2	S	0 3
314	" Emperor, mixed ..	Similar to the preceding, the flowers being considerably larger ..	2	S	0 6
315	Salvia, Glory of Stuttgart ..	Brilliant spikes of scarlet flowers; very free blooming perennial ..	2	A S	0 6
316	" patens ..	The exquisite blue of this flower is proverbial; perennial ..	2½	A S	0 6
317	Scabiosa, dwarf double, mixed ..	Pincushion Flower; sweet scented, hardy perennial ..	1½	A S	0 3
318	Schizanthus, finest mixed ..	Half-hardy annual, spotted flowers; nice for pot or outdoor culture ..	2	S	0 3
319	Sensitive Plant ..	An interesting annual which closes its leaves when touched ..	1	S	0 3
320	Silene pendula ..	Catchfly; a bright rose free-flowering annual ..	1	A S	0 3
321	Snape dragon ..	(See Antirrhinum).			



No. 200—LOBELIA,
Crystal Palace.
Per packet, 3d.



No. 287—PETUNIA,
Single, choice mixed.
Per packet, 3d.



No. 63—CANDYTUFT,
Mixed.
Per packet, 3d.



No. 322—STOCK,
German Ten-week, mixed.
Per packet, 3d.



No. 318—SALPIGLOSSIS,
Finest mixed.
Per packet, 3d.



No 354—ZINNIA, Tom Thumb,
Mixed.
Per packet, 3d.

GENERAL LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS—continued.

No.			Height in feet.	Season for sowing.	Price per pkt. s. d.
322	Stock, "Queen of Whites"	New everblooming Stock, the most beautiful in cultivation	1½	A S	0 3
323	" German Ten-week, mixed	Large flowering dwarf annual, a very large proportion double	1	A S	0 3
324	" Wallflower-leaved, 10-week	Mixed. Brilliant colours, glossy dark green foliage; <i>Aphis proof</i>	1	A S	0 3
325	" Intermediate, mixed	Biennial, flower the same year if sown in Autumn	1½	A S	0 3
326	" Brompton, white	A very fine pure white; biennial	1½	A S	0 3
327	" " scarlet	Beautifully fine flowering variety	1½	A S	0 3
328	" " mixed	Sturdy and bold in growth, with large spikes of bloom	2	A S	0 3
329	" East Lothian, mixed	Biennial, with long spikes of beautiful double flowers	2	A S	0 3
330	" Emperor	Bears large trusses double flowers, very fine; biennial	2	A S	0 3
331	Sunflower	(See <i>Helianthus</i>).			
332	Sweet Alyssum	(See <i>Alyssum</i>).			
333	Sweet William, double, mixed	Well-known perennial, producing large, beautifully-coloured flowers	1	A	0 3
334	Sweet Sultan	(See <i>Centaurea</i>).			
335	<i>Tacsonia mollissima</i> (White Passion Fruit).	Ornamental perennial climber, with handsome rose-coloured flowers and edible white fruit about the size of a hen's egg	20	S	0 6
336	The Moth Plant (<i>Physianthus albus</i>)	Vigorous growing perennial climber, with sweet-scented white flowers, which attract moths and destroy them	20	S	0 6
337	<i>Thunbergia</i> , finest mixed	Annual climber, orange and purple white flowers with black eye	4	S	0 3
338	<i>Tropaeolum Lobianum</i>	A small variety of the Tall Nasturtium	6	S	0 3
339	<i>Torenia</i> , mixed	A tender perennial, suitable for pot cultivation	½	S	0 6
340	<i>Valeriana</i> , mixed	<i>Jacob's Ladder</i> ; hardy perennials for borders and cut flowers	1½	A S	0 3
341	<i>Verbena</i> , choicest mixed	Splendid bedding perennial, superb colours, a favourite with all	1	A S	0 3
342	" Mammoth, mixed	An imported strain, very large flowers	1	A S	0 6
343	<i>Viola odorata</i> , blue	<i>Sweet Violet</i> ; this charming flower is too well known to need comment	½	A	0 6
344	" alba	A pretty white form of the violet; distinct	½	A	0 6
345	Virginian Stocks, mixed	Excellent annual for small beds and edgings	½	A S	0 3
346	<i>Viscaria Cardinalis</i>	Profuse blooming annual, very effective in masses; magenta	1	A S	0 3
347	Wallflower, double, finest mixed	Grand double flowers, produced in long spikes; perennials	1½	A	0 3
348	" single, mixed	Deliciously fragrant; a fine mixture of colour	1½	A	0 3
349	<i>Whitlavia grandiflora</i>	Purple Californian annual, profuse tubular open-mouthed blossoms	1	A S	0 3
350	<i>Zinnia elegans</i> , double, mixed	Brilliant hardy annual for the Summer garden	2	S	0 3
351	" " double, giant, mixed	Producing perfectly-formed flowers of immense size	2	S	0 3
352	" " dwarf, striped	Very fine striped varieties, various colours	1	S	0 3
353	" Giant "Queen Victoria"	Double pure white flowers of beautiful shape, excellent variety	2	S	0 3
354	" Tom Thumb	Dwarf and pretty, and fairly bristle with tiny, very double flowers	2	S	0 3

Break up surface of soil soon after heavy rain.

FLOWERING BULBS AND TUBEROUS-ROOTED PLANTS.

Most Bulbs will grow well and produce a good show of flowers in any ordinary garden soil; a light loam, naturally rich, being most suitable. Where the use of manure is necessary, give only a moderate dressing of thoroughly rotted stable manure and dig well in. The depth to plant will vary from one to six inches deep, according to the size of the Bulb; those in a growing state at about the same depth as they were when growing.

Bulbs have a better effect when three or more of a sort are planted together, and, unless the place is wanted for other plants, may be left undisturbed for about three years. Always allow the leaves to die well off before lifting.

The varieties requiring a cool position or bush-house will be found described as such.

In the following list we offer **only strong Flowering Bulbs**, and have secured our stocks from colonial growers where possible; so our customers may rely upon purchasing **Bulbs which cannot fail to give satisfaction.**

ALL BULBS POST FREE.

AGAPANTHUS Thrives well in a moist situation. The flowers are produced in large clusters, on flower stalks 2 to 3 feet high. Excellent for button-holes.

Umbellatus—Handsome umbels of rich blue; **1s** each.
" **flora plena**—Double flowers of dark blue, very full; **1s** each.

" **albiflorus** — Pure white flowers, very pretty; **1s** each.

" **variegatus**—Pale blue flowers, silver margined foliage; **1s 6d** each.

ALLIUM Neapolitanum—Umbels of pure white flowers on stems 18 inches high, cultivate the same as hyacinths; **3d** each.

AMARYLLIS Few plants are more deserving of cultivation than the many distinct varieties of Amaryllis. The flowers, which are funnel-shaped, are of the most beautiful and delicate colours, ranging through various shades, whilst their cultivation is so simple that anyone can grow them; a rich sandy loam is most suitable.

Belladonna (Belladonna Lily)—Very valuable for decorative purposes, flowers soft rose, eight or nine blooms are borne on one stalk, sweet scented; **6d** each.

Formosissima (Jacobæa Lily)—Superb velvety crimson flowers, petals long and reflexed; **1s** each.

Johnsoni—Scarlet flowers with white through, very handsome; **1s 6d** each.

Sarniensis (Guernsey Lily)—Flowers scarlet, of a wavy appearance, 18 inches high; **1s** each.

Vallota purpurea (Scarborough Lily)—Makes a fine window plant, producing splendid scarlet flowers; **1s** each.

ANEMONE Very showy spring flowering bulbs of compact growth. They are suitable either for pot culture or to be grown in the open flower-beds. The flowers are large and very attractive, of various shades of colour.

Novelty—Anemone St. Brigid, a very striking and beautiful strain of double varieties of assorted colours. The flowers are very large, resembling a Chrysanthemum, and the combinations of colours and shadings are endless and most brilliant. They are quite distinct from and a great improvement on the old double variety, but always contain a few singles. The bulbs we offer are Colonial grown; **1s 6d** per dozen.

Large Single Mixed—Fine for bedding. Per doz., **1s**; per 100, **5s**.

Fine Double Mixed—All colours. Per doz., **1s**; per 100, **5s**.

Japonica—A variety of distinct habit, with lovely pure white flowers; each, **1s**.

Fulgens, Single (The Scarlet Windflower)—Flowers beautiful rich dazzling scarlet, which take the eye at first sight. Per doz., **2s 6d**; each, **3d**.

Fulgens, Double—The double flowering variety of above. Per doz., **2s 6d**; each, **3d**.

ARUMS, CALLAS, AND RICHARDIA aethiopica (Lily of the Nile) — Well-known favourite plants of easy culture, with glossy dark green leaves and white flowers, which are produced in abundance. They grow freely in any ordinary soil, either in the open ground or as semi-aquatics; each, **6d**.

aethiopica (Little Gem)—A dwarf variety of the above, growing about 12 inches high, a desirable pot plant; each, **1s**.

Elliottiana—The large Golden Arum Lily, with spotted foliage, a noble plant; **1s 6d** each.

luteum—Similar to a Elliottiana in foliage, but with sulphur-yellow flowers; **1s** each.

Alba maculata—This is indeed a magnificent species of the Calla Lily; its dark green leaves are dotted with white spots, making its appearance unique; each, **1s**.

Sanctum—Flowers velvety-black inside, olive-coloured outside, sweet scented, handsome; **1s 6d** each.

Bulbs should be Largely Planted in Every Garden.

Flowering Bulbs and Tuberous-rooted Plants—continued.

BABIANA One of the most desirable of Cape bulbs; bears spikes of the most brilliant colours; resembles Sparaxis in habit, but foliage is of greyish-green appearance.

Mixed Colours—Per doz., 1s 6d.



BEGONIA (Tuberous Rooted) Gorgeous flowering plants of easy culture and deserving of extensive cultivation. The flowers range through all shades of colour, and remain in bloom for a long time. The bush-house is the most suitable for them. The colours red, white, pink, yellow, salmon and striped predominate.

Selected Singles, in mixed colours, 9d each, 6s doz.

Extra Selected Singles, in separate colours, white, yellow, pink and red shades, 1s each, 9s doz.

Selected Doubles, mixed colours, 1s each, 9s doz.

Extra Selected Doubles, in separate colours, white, yellow, pink and red, 1s 6d each, 12s doz.

BRODEA (Californian Hyacinth) Interesting and showy plants, flowers borne in clusters, useful as cut flowers.

grandiflora—Blue, each 4d.

BRUNSVIGIA Josephine—Handsome crowns of flowers of deep pink colour, produced on stalks 2 feet high, splendid for cutting; cultivation same as for Amaryllis; each, 1s.

CHRISTMAS BELLS (*Blandfordia grandiflora*) A favourite native flowering bulb, with rush-like foliage and flower stalks about 12 inches high, bearing from 6 to 9 bell-shaped blooms on each stalk; colour red and orange; of easy culture, requiring a moist situation. Each, 9d.

CANNA These magnificent flowering plants should be liberally planted, their brilliant flowers and fine foliage proving most attractive. They are hardy and will stand in the colder districts, although they get cut by severe frosts. They prefer a moist and fairly good soil. Our collection comprises the newest varieties. For descriptive list of named sorts see our Plant Catalogue. Each 6d.



CHLIDANTHUS fragrans — A beautiful bell-shaped flowering bulb, rich yellow, and very sweet scented. Per doz., 2s 6d; each, 3d.

CLIVIA nobilis—Hardy, resembling Amaryllis in growth and appearance; flowers red-yellow, produced on stalks a foot high; each, 2s.

CRINUM asiaticum—Similar in habit and growth to *Pedunculatum*, but the individual flowers are larger and sweet-scented; each, 1s 6d.

Moorei—This variety produces long spikes of beautiful rose-coloured flowers, very handsome; each, 1s 3d.

pedunculatum—Admirable foliage plants, with large lily-like flowers of purest white, which are produced in clusters of from 16 to 20. Each, 1s.

capense—A very attractive variety, flowers white, with crimson stripe through the centre of each petal, foliage light green and very dense; each, 1s.

CROCUS One of the earliest of spring flowers, very hardy and easily cultivated. They are very pretty and effective for borders and planting in groups. Finest mixed, per doz., 1s 6d.

CYCLAMEN A pretty bulb for pot culture. The dark green leaves are beautifully marbled with grey, above which arise curious flowers of various shades of white, pink and red. Suitable either for green or bush-house. Each, 1s.

EUCHARIS amazonica (Amazon Lily) — A magnificent green-house plant, with large pure white flowers of waxy appearance, deliciously fragrant. The foliage is large and dark green in colour. Each, 1s 6d.

Flowering Bulbs and Tuberous-rooted Plants—continued.

FREESIA The chaste and fragrant flowers of these beautiful bulbs render them of the greatest value for decorative purposes, either as cut flowers or pot plants. When cut the flowers remain perfect for a whole week.

Leichtlini—Creamy-white, yellow centre. 1s doz., 5s per 100.

refracta alba—Pure white. Per doz., 6d; per 100, 3s.

Mixed Colours—Per dozen, 6d; per 100, 3s.

FUNKIA japonica (Japanese Day Lily)—Very hardy, with handsome foliage, and producing elegant spikes of lily-like flowers during the summer months. 1s 6d each.

lanceolata-variegata — With beautiful variegated foliage. 1s each.

GLADIOLUS (Corn Flag)—No class of hardy flowers of the present day can equal the brilliancy and diversity of colour of this beautiful genus, comprising as it does almost every shade; they do exceedingly well in our climate, and their culture is very easy. The flowers last a long time in water, and on this account are invaluable for cutting.

Extra Choice Named Varieties, 1s each, 10s doz.

Choice Named Varieties, 9d each, 7s 6d doz.

The Bride, 3d each, 2/6 doz.

Mixed, all Colours, 4d each, 3s 6d per doz., 24s per 100.

For list of named sorts see our Plant Catalogue.



GLOXINIA Superb summer flowering bulbs, with rich velvety foliage and long tubular flowers of extreme beauty, ranging through various shades of colour; very useful for all decorative work. 1s each, 8s per doz.

HEMERCALLIS Fulva Flora Plena (Day Lily)—An old favourite; flowers bright orange, delicately perfumed. Though the blooms only last for a day, they are produced successively and in abundance, four to six blooms on a stem. Extremely hardy and easily cultivated. 9d each.

Flava—A single variety of above. 9d each.

HIPPEASTRUM Very closely allied to Amaryllis, which see for cultivation and description. Finest mixed colours. Each, 9d.



HYACINTHS.

One of the grandest flowering bulbs in cultivation. The large trusses of waxy blossoms are deliciously scented and of many shades of colour. They are suitable either for pots or bedding, and can be grown in water with fair success. Our stocks are Colonial-grown, and are sure to give entire satisfaction.

The following is a collection of blooms in distinct colours:—

Singles—Red, pink, pure white, dark blue, light blue, yellow. Each, 6d.

Doubles—Red, white and blue. Each, 8d.

Mixture Single Sorts—Taken from our Nursery beds; a splendid variety of colours. Each, 4d; per doz., 3s 6d.

Mixture Single and Double Sorts—Each, 4d; per doz., 3s 6d.

White Roman—Small, white and early flowering, excellent for bouquets. Each, 3d; per doz., 2s 6d.

HYACINTH GLASSES.

Supplied for the purpose of growing and flowering Hyacinth Bulbs in water as a drawing-room ornament. Various colours, 7d each, 6s doz.

Patent Hyacinth Glasses, 1s each. Water can be renewed without disturbing the roots.

Brass Hyacinth Supports, 4d each.

HYACINTHUS candicans (Summer Hyacinth) — A hardy summer flowering plant, with stems 2 or 3 feet high, bearing drooping white bell-shaped flowers. Each, 6d.

IRIS (Flag Flower)—Of all the bulbs comprising this list there are none to excel the beauty, usefulness or colouring of this division. They comprise a most interesting group of hardy plants; easily cultivated and very useful for decorative purposes.

German—One of the finest for planting in groups, large flowers, white and purple predominating; 6d each.

Spanish—The flowers are not so large as the German variety, and of a more slender growth. Nevertheless, they are attractive and useful. Colours: Violet, bronze, yellow, and white; each 4d, per doz. 3s.

Flowering Bulbs and Tuberous-rooted Plants—continued.

Iris—continued.

Japanese—Flowers of enormous size, averaging 6 inches across, of the most varied and charming hues. The closer the examination given to these, the more wonderful they appear. Colours: White, rose, violet, lilac, grey, etc. We have a splendid collection, comprising 50 named sorts in all shades. 9d each, 6s per doz; one each, 50 sorts, 20s.

Pavonia (Peacock Iris)—Lilac, with intense blue spot on each petal, very pretty. Per doz., 2s 6d; each, 3d.

Susiana—A distinct and most beautiful variety, flowers large, with winged petals surrounding those enclosing the centre of the flower. Ground colour pale grey, lined and veined with dark brown; each, 1s.

IXIAS Charming hardy spring flowering bulb, universally admired for their graceful habit and brilliant colours, excellent for cut flowers.

pendula—Throws up long pendulous stems, producing large mauve-coloured flowers; each, 4d.

viridiflora—Produce large spikes of flowers of novel appearance, in colour green with dark centre. Each 3d, 2s dozen.

Mixed Colours. Per doz., 1s; 6s per 100.

LILY OF THE VALLEY

(Convallaria majalis).

Beautiful small bell-shaped flowers, sweet-scented, with large dark green foliage. They are easily cultivated, requiring a cool and rather damp position. Crowns, 6d each; per doz., 5s.



LACHENALIA A peculiar and interesting plant, producing flower spikes about 9 inches long, covered with bell-shaped flowers. Leaves bright green, dotted with crimson; makes a desirable pot plant.

aurea—Golden yellow.

tricolor—Red and green, shaded lighter colour. Each, 6d.



Lilium.

LILIUM No flowers are more beautiful than these, and few thrive so well in our gardens. They are equally good for greenhouse and bush-house cultivation, planting one bulb in a 6-inch pot with good rich compost.

You Need These Rare Lilies. They're the latest creations of the Japanese, who are real wonder-workers amongst flowers. The bulbs have just been landed, and they're in perfect condition for planting:—

Browni—Trumpet-shape, light cream within, beautiful purple colour

outside; showy and fragrant. Very rare. 2s 6d each.

Lilium—continued.

Elegans Atrosanguineum—Dark blood-red; erect growth; fine quality. 1s 6d each.

Hansoni—Lovely yellow flowers, with chocolate spots, petals very thick; leaves in whorls. Very rare. 2s each.

Rubeum kranieri—Light pink flowers, varying to pure white; very fragrant and distinct. 1s 6d each.

Don't miss these, they are really very charming. The set for 6s, or we'll send them post free for 7s.

Auratum (Golden-rayed Lily)—Flowers 6 to 8 inches across, white ground spotted more or less with brown, and having a golden band along the centre of each petal; of powerful and delicious perfume. Each, 1s.

Candidum (Madonna Lily)—Stalks about 2 feet high, bearing large heads of fragrant pure white flowers. Each, 9d.

Harrisii longiflorum (Bermuda Lily)—The flowers are pure white and trumpet-shaped, the tube about six inches long and a good substance. They are very fragrant and indispensable for decoration. Each, 6d.

Lancifolium album—Pure white flowers, with recurved petals. Each, 6d.

Lancifolium roseum—White, suffused with rose and spotted carmine. Each, 6d.

Lancifolium rubrum—White, tinged with crimson, with dark spots. Each, 6d.

Tigrinum (Single Tiger Lily)—Tall-growing, bearing an immense number of orange-red flowers spotted with black. Each, 6d.

Tigrinum flora plena (Double Tiger Lily)—A double flowering variety of above. Each, 9d.

LYCORIS radiata (Pink Spider Lily)—From Japan, producing flowers (before the foliage appears) of a rich crimson, petals long and crinkled. The blooms are borne in clusters of from 6 to 8, on foot-stalks about a foot high. 3d each, 2s 6d per doz.

MONTBRETIA Very showy when grown in clusters. The flowers are freely produced on branched spikes 2½ feet high, and are very useful as cut flowers for decorative purposes.

crocsmiflora—Golden yellow. Each, 3d; per doz., 2s 6d.

NARCISSUS There are no bulbs more deserving of cultivation than these, everybody being familiar with the daffodil. In the following list will be found only the best varieties, from which a selection will be made to produce a succession of flowers from June till September. They thrive best in rich light soil. Well-rotted manure or bone dust, and crushed bone with sulphate of potash for producing large flowers and rich colouring.

Albicans—Straw colour, changing to pure white, very fine. Each, 3d; per doz., 2s 6d.

Ard Righ or Yellow King—Perianth and trumpet rich yellow, large and early. Each, 3d; per doz., 2s.

Flowering Bulbs and Tuberous-rooted Plants—continued.

Narcissus—continued.

Campernelle (2)—Perianth and cup full yellow, several flowers on a stem, one of the prettiest and best for table decoration or bouquets. Each, 2d; per doz., 1s.

Conspicuus—Broad-spreading perianth; broad short cup, conspicuously edged orange-scarlet; the most beautiful of this type. 2d each, 1s 6d doz.

Countess of Annesley—Perianth sulphur yellow, rich yellow trumpet; a large bold flower. Each, 6d; per doz., 5s.

Cynosure—Large primrose perianth, with orange-scarlet cups; extra fine. Each, 2d; per doz., 1s 6d.

Emperor—A magnificent variety, perianth pale yellow, with rich yellow cup; very large and fine. Each, 3d; per doz., 2s 6d.

Empress—Perianth white, trumpet rich yellow; the finest of the bicolors. Each, 3d; per doz., 2s 6d.

Golden Spur—Deep yellow, large trumpet; extra fine. Each, 3d; per doz., 2s 6d.

major—Trumpet and perianth rich yellow, one of the best. Each, 3d; per doz., 2s 6d.

Maximus—Rich orange-yellow, perianth twisted; very fine. Each, 3d; per doz., 2s 6d.

Obvallaris—Bright yellow, very compact flower; early. Each, 2d; per doz., 1s 6d.

Poeticus ornatus—Broad white perianth, cup margined scarlet; very early. Each, 2d; per doz., 1s 6d.

Princeps—Perianth sulphur white, large yellow trumpet; early; extra fine. Each, 2d; per doz., 1s 6d; per 100, 6s.

Sir Watkin—Perianth rich yellow, yellow cup tinged with orange; a grand variety. Each, 3d; per doz., 2s 6d.

DOUBLE DAFFODILS.

Orange Phoenix—White with orange nectary; very handsome. Each, 3d; per doz., 2s 6d.

Sulphur Phoenix—White with sulphur nectary; fine. Each, 6d; per doz., 5s.

Van Sion—The well-known double golden-yellow daffodil. Each, 2d; per doz., 1s 6d.

POLYANTHUS (Bunch Flowering)—Each, 2d; per dozen, 1s 6d.

Bathurst—Primrose with yellow cup.

Grand Monarque—White with citron cup; very large.

Paper White—Snow white; most useful for early cuttings.

Soleil D'Or—Rich yellow, with deep reddish-orange cup.

Polyanthus—continued.

Double Roman—White with yellow crown.

Narcissus Jonquilla—The true English Jonquil, golden yellow and sweet scented.

Narcissus, Mixed Varieties. 1s 6d per dozen.

ORNITHOGALUM arabicum—A beautiful plant, throwing up a tall spike bearing numerous white star-shaped flowers with a black centre, which, when cut, last a long time in water; of easy culture. Each, 3d; per dozen, 2s.

Umbellatum (Star of Bethlehem)—Umbels of starry-white flowers, effective in masses and edgings. Per doz., 1s 6d.

PÆONIA OFFICINALIS—Of these we have a splendid collection in all colours, for which see our Plant Catalogue.

PANCRATIUM calathium (white Spider Lily)—Fine bulbous plants, producing large pure white lily-like flowers, foliage dark green, large and handsome. Each, 1s.

littorale—Large pearly-white flowers; very fragrant. 1s.

RANUNCULUS For bedding purposes these cannot be excelled. Coming into flower in early Spring their brilliant colours and exquisite form of the flowers at once strike the eye. Large heads of flowers carried on stems about 12 inches high.

Persian mixed—Of dwarf habit; useful for borders. Per dozen, 1s; per 100, 5s.

Turban mixed—Large flowers, a mixture of single and double varieties. Per doz., 1s; per 100, 5s.

Turban Scarlet—Per doz., 1s; per 100, 5s.

French mixed—The largest of all Ranunculus, very double flowers. Per doz., 1s; per 100, 5s.

Asiaticus—This beautiful variety is more varied in colour than the popular Shirley Poppy, which they somewhat resemble. They are both double and single; for a hardy spring flower few things equal them. Per doz., 1s 6d; per 100, 7s 6d.

SCILLA campanulata (Wood Hyacinth)—Early spring flowering bulbs of delicate beauty, each bulb sending up several flower spikes about 6 inches high, covered with small bell-shaped flowers similar to the hyacinth; colours, white, pink and blue. Each, 3d; per doz., 2s.

peruviana—A stronger-growing variety than the preceding; flowers dark blue, on stalks about a foot high. Each, 6d.

SNOWFLAKE Leucojum aestivum—A well-known bulb, producing an abundance of pure white flowers tipped with green, that peep out through a mass of dark-green foliage. The flowers last for days after cutting. Per doz., 6d; per 100, 3s 6d.

Lay up Manure till well rotted before using.

Flowering Bulbs and Tuberous-rooted Plants—continued.

GIANT SNOWFLAKE *Leucojum pulchellum majus*—
An improvement on the old
variety, the individual flowers being twice as large and
borne as abundantly. Each, 3d; per doz., 2s 6d.

SPARAXIS These flowers are much admired for their
diversity and brilliancy of colour. They are
of easy culture and very useful for cutting.

Finest Mixed—Per doz., 1s.

Pulcherrima (*Dierama*)—Very beautiful species,
known as "Fairy Bells;" produces stems 3 to 4 feet
long, with pendulous, bell-shaped flowers, quite dis-
tinct from the ordinary Sparaxis. Each, 4d.

SOLOMON'S SEAL *convallaria multiflorum*—A hand-
some plant with strong stems 18
inches to 2 feet high, with erect leaves and pendant
flowers; altogether it has a graceful appearance and
makes a nice bush-house plant. Each, 6d.



TIGRIDIA *Pavonia*, The Tiger Flower, so called
from the peculiar markings of its
beautiful single crimson flowers, which are spotted with
yellow; very hardy; height 10 to 12 inches. 4d each,
3s per doz.

Conchiflora—Yellow and red spotted. 4d each, 3s
per doz.

Grandiflora Alba (White Tiger Flower)—White, spot-
ted crimson; large. 4d each, 3s per doz.

TRITONIAS An attractive plant with erect foliage and
flower spikes about a foot high, covered
with blossoms of the most brilliant colours; very hardy
and free blooming.

Mixed—Per doz., 1s.

TRITELIA uniflora (Mexican Star Flower)—Splendid for
pot or border, each bulb producing several
star-shaped flowers, white suffused with blue. Each, 3d.

TRITOMA grandiflora (Fiery Poker Plant)—Forms
tufts of ribbon-like leaves, above which a
flower stalk 3 feet in height arises, surmounted with large
heads of orange and scarlet flowers. The plants are
extremely hardy and the flowers last a long while after
they are cut. Each, 6d.

Uvaria—Very similar to above, but foliage is much
broader. Each, 6d.

TUBEROSE Too well known to need much description.
The tall spikes of wax-like flowers, which
are produced in abundance, are deliciously scented, and
the individual flowers are excellent for small bouquets.

Tall Double—Spikes from 3 to 4 feet high. Each, 6d.

Excelsior Pearl—1 to 1½ feet high; very large double
flowers. Each, 6d.

Single—3 feet high; a graceful flower. Each, 6d.

TULIPS For beauty or brilliancy of colour the Tulip is
unequalled. They are of extremely easy cul-
ture, and exceedingly effective for beds and borders.
They make a fine display when grown in pots, and are
most suited to the colder districts.

Single—The variety and brilliancy of their colours
offer opportunities for tasteful and effective display.
Each, 3d; per doz., 2s 6d.

Double—The flowers last much longer than the single
varieties. Each, 4d; per doz., 3s.

WATSONIA (*Bugle Lily*)—A hardy and useful class of
bulbous plants, with tall branching spikes
of flowers resembling the Gladiolus.

fulgens—Rosy pink. Each, 4d; per doz., 3s.

O'Brieni alba—A real gem; flower spikes 4 to 5 feet
high, and much branched, covered with snow-white
flowers. Each, 4d; per doz., 3s.

ZEPHYRANTHUS candida (Fairy Lily)—Hardy plants,
with bright green foliage and pure
white flowers; makes a neat and pretty border. Per
doz., 1s 6d.

Collections of Flowering Bulbs

POST FREE when Money Accompanies Order.

68

WELL-GROWN BULBS

Shepherd's 5/- Collection

68

WELL-GROWN BULBS

- 12 ANEMONES—Mixed colours
- 12 FREESIAS—Sweet-scented
- 3 HYACINTHS—Very choice
- 6 IXIAS—Showy, well assorted
- 3 LYCORIS RADIATA—(Pink Spider Lily)
- 3 NARCISSI—Single and double

- 12 RANUNCULUS—Superb mixture
- 3 SCILLAS—Well-known Wood Hyacinth
- 6 SNOWFLAKES—A graceful flower
- 6 SPARAXIS—Brilliant colours
- 2 ORNITHOGALUM—(Star of Bethlehem)

100

WELL-GROWN BULBS

Shepherd's 10/- Collection

100

WELL-GROWN BULBS

- 24 ANEMONES—Single and double
- 12 FREESIAS—For borders, sweet-scented
- 4 GLADIOLI—Mixture from varied sorts
- 4 HYACINTHS—Mixed colours, very choice
- 6 IXIAS—Bright colours, mixed
- 6 NARCISSI—Single and double, choice

- 12 RANUNCULUS—Splendid mixture
- 3 ORNITHOGALUM—(Star of Bethlehem)
- 12 SNOWFLAKES—Very good for cutting
- 9 SPARAXIS—Best Mixed Colours
- 6 TRITONIAS—Dwarf, free flowering
- 2 WATSONIAS—Beautiful flowers

176

WELL-GROWN BULBS

Shepherd's 20/- Collection

176

WELL-GROWN BULBS

- 24 ANEMONES—Single and double mixed
- 24 FREESIAS—Chaste and fragrant flowers
- 6 GLADIOLI—Mixed from latest sorts
- 6 HYACINTHS—Choice, single and double
- 12 IXIAS—Very best mixed
- 6 LYCORIS RADIATA—(Pink Spider Lily)
- 6 NARCISSI—(Assorted Daffodils)
- 6 „ (Mixed Polyanthus)
- 3 ORNITHOGALUM—(Star of Bethlehem)
- 24 RANUNCULUS—Mixed, striking colours

- 6 SCILLAS—(Wood Hyacinths)
- 12 SNOWFLAKES—Drooping spikes of flowers
- 12 SPARAXIS—Various colours, free blooming
- 2 TRITOMA—A grand flower
- 12 TRITONIAS—Free flowering, very hardy
- 2 TUBEROSE—Tall spikes of white waxy flowers
- 6 TULIPS—Best colours, mixed
- 2 WATSONIAS—A beautiful bulb
- 6 ZEPHYRANTHUS—Very neat, white

Promptitude in Executing Orders is our practice.

THE PIG OF THE
PERIOD.

British Large Black Pigs.

THE BEST UTILITY PIGS IN THE WORLD.

If you are interested in Pigs, I would like to send you my illustrated Booklet,
"BACON IN FIVE MONTHS."  Please ask for it.

HERBERT GARRATT, Loch Maree Stud,
Box S., Thornleigh, N.S.W.



Sow—Beauty of Devon, No. 4,288, Vol. 6 (Imported).

The young pigs—four weeks old at the time the photograph was taken—are by my imported boar, Brent Jumbo III.

BRITISH LARGE BLACK PIGS.

This part of our business is managed by our Mr. Herbert Garratt (one of the firm), at the Loch Maree Nursery and Experimental Farm, Thornleigh. Full particulars will be forwarded on application to him or P. L. C. Shepherd & Son

WAR ON WEEDS



THE WORLD-FAMED GENUINE PLANET JR. IMPLEMENTS

Eradicate Weeds for you

MORE RAPIDLY, MORE EASILY,
MORE EXPEDITIOUSLY and MORE NEATLY
Than by any other system.



Planet Jr. Hand Hoe.



WRITE FOR THE
NEW PLANET JR.
CATALOGUE.

IT IS SENT TO YOU
POST FREE.



Planet Jr. Hand Drill.

SAVE YOUR BACK.

No back-aches when you
stand upright to do your
work—and you do it

INFINITELY QUICKER.



SOWING THE SEED

with THE PLANET JR. DRILL means Economy with
Seed, and certainty of growth.

Our Seed and the Planet Jr. Drill
mean Success.



When you have a Horse to do the work

THE

Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator

IS THE TOOL YOU SHOULD HAVE.

SEND TO US for the NEW CATALOGUE.

IT IS FREE, and it describes the uses, or some
of the uses, to which the PLANET JR. can be
applied.



Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator.

Our Seeds are the BEST SEEDS—Get the Best.

Seedling Annuals and Perennials.

This portion of our business is still increasing, and considering the numerous testimonials we received during last season as to the quality of the different lines, we feel sure that our endeavours to keep up a supply of strong healthy seedlings, to meet the requirements of our patrons who wish to avoid the trouble and disappointment often experienced in raising them from seeds, is fully appreciated.

Our sowings this year have been on a much larger scale, and we may add that they are being grown under special supervision at our own nursery, in open beds, exposed to all weathers.

We do not supply less than half-dozen of a sort at 6d per dozen, or quarter-dozen at 1s.

FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER PLANTING.

6d per dozen ; per post, 8d.

Acroclinium Roseum and Album—Mixed ; hardy Everlasting flowers.
Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)—Tall, mixed, all colours ; good for cut flowers.
Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)—Dwarf, mixed, all colours ; good for cut flowers.
Arctotis grandis—Pale lilac marguerite flowers on long stems.
Aster, German—Quilled, various colours.
Aster—Large flowering sorts, mixed.
Brachycome iberidifolia (Swan River Daisy)—A pretty blue and white border annual.
Calliopsis (or Coreopsis)—Mixed sorts, very showy.
Calliopsis Lanceolata—Known as Yellow Cosmos ; a perennial variety.
Candytuft—Mixed, all colours.
Canterbury Bells—Mixed colours ; perennial.
Chrysanthemum tricolor (Marguerites)—Annual.
Chrysanthemum—Double ; white, yellow and crimson.
Cornflower—Mixed colours ; annual.
Cornflower—Dwarf, bright blue ; annual.
Daisy—Double garden, mixed ; perennial.
Dianthus (Indian Pinks)—Double, various colours.
Dianthus—Single, mixed, graceful in form.
Dianthus—Double ; pure white, an abundant bloomer.

Ready from March to November.

4s per 100 ; per post, 5s.

Eschscholtzia (Californian Poppy)—Mixed ; showy annual.
Forget-me-not—Mixed, blue and white.
Foxglove (Digitalis)—Mixed, hardy perennial.
Gaillardia Grandiflora—Single, mixed ; perennial.
Gaillardia Lorenziana—Double, excellent for cut flowers.
Helichrysum (Everlasting Flower)—Mixed ; annual.
Larkspur—Mixed colours ; hardy annual.
Leptosyne Maritima—Large, light yellow flowers.
Lobelia—Dwarf blue ; best for edging.
Lupins—Mixed ; sweet-scented annual.
Mignonette—Sweet, large flowered.
Nigella (Love-in-a-Mist)—Mixed blue ; annual.
Petunia—Choice, single ; mixed, very showy.
Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora—All colours ; mixed.
Poppy—Double, mixed, all colours ; fringed and very attractive.
Poppy—Single, flowers of large size and beautiful colours.
Scabiosa—Dwarf, double ; mixed, sweet-scented.
Stock, ten-week—Mixed ; a large proportion double.
Stock, Brompton—Mixed ; large blossoms.
Sweet Sultan—Fragrant, thistle-shaped flowers.
Sweet William—Double, mixed ; perennial.
Wallflower—Single, mixed ; an old favourite.
Wallflower—Double, finest mixed.

The following at 1s per dozen ; per post, 1s 2d.

6s per 100 : per post, 7s.

Aquilegia—Mixed ; handsome herbaceous border plants.
Carnation, Marguerite—Mixed, all colours ; flower the first season.
Carnation—Large flowering sorts.
Chrysanthemum (Princess Henry)—Large white daisy, splendid for cut flowers.
Coleus—Leaves all colours ; choice mixed for Spring & Summer.
Hollyhock—Double, mixed ; English varieties.
Lavender—Hardy perennial, fragrant shrub.
Lychnis chalcidonica (Chinese Catchfly)—Hardy perennial, general favourite, vivid scarlet.

Pansy—The finest sorts mixed.
Picotee—Double ; finest mixed.
Polyanthus—Choicest mixed ; hardy perennial.
Pyrethrum aureum (Golden Feather)—Useful for edging.
Pyrethrum Roseum—All shades of rose and lilac ; marguerite-like flowers.
Violet—Mixed sorts ; charming flower.
Valeriana (Jacob's Ladder)—Mixed ; hardy perennials for borders and cut flowers.

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER PLANTING.

6d per dozen ; per post, 8d.

Amaranthus—Sorts ; richly-coloured leaves.
Balsam, Camellia-flowered—Mixed ; splendid double.
Celosia—Feathered Cockscomb ; handsome crimson and yellow plumes.
Cockscomb—Large-flowered ; mixed.
Cosmos—Mixed ; flowers immense size.
Cosmos (Klondyke)—Flowers orange yellow.
Globe Amaranthus (Everlasting)—Mixed.
Marigold, French—Mixed, crimson, maroon and gold.

Ready from middle of September to December.

4s per 100 ; per post, 5s.

Marigold, African—Mixed, orange and lemon blossoms.
Portulaca—Single, mixed ; brilliant colours.
Portulaca—Double, mixed ; suitable for edgings.
Salpiglossis—Finest mixed ; orchid-like flowers.
Sunflower, miniature—Compact growing variety, with numerous flowers.
Zinnia Elegans—Double mixed ; brilliant annual for the Summer garden.
Zinnia, Tom Thumb—Dwarf and pretty.